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International Court of Justice

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3464 PS USA 666
3459 PS USA 670
3448 PS USA 410
130 PS USA 672

Read 15.1.46 USA 671

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-360-H
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

(Source:) NATIONAL SOCIALISM

Basic Principles, Their Application by the Nazi Party's Foreign Organization, and the Use of Germans abroad for Nazi Aims.

Prepared in the Special Unit of the Division of European Affairs by:

Raymond E. Murphy
Francis B. Stevens
Howard Trivers
Joseph M. Roland

United States Government Printing Office
Washington, 1934

Page 449:
(Document 38)

VEREIN FUR DAS DEUTSCHTUM IM AUSLAND (LEAGUE FOR GERMANDOM IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES) BERLIN W 30, MARTIN LUTHER STREET 97

AGREEMENT
With the National Office of the Hitler Youth.

Between the Hitler Youth and the VDA, the following fundamental arrangement has been agreed upon:

(1) With a complete respect for the important racial-political task the Hitler Youth recommends to its members membership in collaboration with the VDA.

(2) The work of the VDA group containues in its previous forms. The VDA, however, discontinues its military and physical training.

(3) The school groups of the VDA (racial-German workcells) assist the Hitler Youth in their work.

(4) The VDA group chiefs work consequently in closest contact with the Hitler Youth leaders and participate with their groups in the events of the Hitler Youth, as conversely the Hitler Youth can also take part in the racial-German fetes of the VDA.

(5) As a visible sign of his solidarity with the Hitler Youth the VDA member wears a VDA armband with the Swastika.

(6) Solicitor Nabersberg of the NSDAP's National Youth Office becomes a member of the VDA's Council of Leaders. Dr. H. Schoeneich of the VDA becomes a member of the Council of Leaders in the Reich's Board of German Youth Societies. The same reciprocal representation is also to be established in the provincial boards.

Karlsruhe, May 6, 1933
For the VDA
Signed: Dr. H. Schoeneich
Per E. Klinghammer

For the Hitler Youth
The Reich's Youth Leader
Signed: Baldur von Schirach

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-360-H.

15 November 1945

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt. Inf., O-1332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-360-H.

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt., Inf.
O-1332102

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. R-146
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit USA 678
Filed Jan. 16, 1946

National Socialist German Worker's Party
The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

Muenchen, 20 March, 1941
Brown House

Personal! Secret

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R-146

Circular Letter No. 5g

To all Gauleiters

Subject Matter: Sequestration (Beschlagnahme) of Church Properties (Properties of monasteries, etc.)

Valuable church properties had to be sequestered to a large extent lately, especially in Austria; according to reports of the Gauleiter to the Fuehrer these sequestrations were frequently caused by offences against ordinances relating to war economy (e.g. hoarding of food-stuffs of various kinds, textiles, leather-goods etc.),. In other cases they were caused by offences against the Law relating to malicious Attacks against the State (Heimtueckegesetz) and in some cases because of prohibited possession of firearms. Obviously no compensation is to be paid to the Churches for sequestrations made because of the above-mentioned reasons.

With regard to further sequestrations, several Austrian Gauleiter have attempted to clarify the question who should acquire such sequestered properties at the occasion of the Fuehrer's last visit to Vienna. Please take note of the Fuehrer's decision, as contained in the letter written by Reich Minister Dr. Lammers to the Reich Minister for the Interior, dated 14, March 1941. I enclose copy of extracts of same.

(signed) M. Bormann

1 Enclosure
Certified: (signature illegible)

Copy

The Reich Minister and
Chief of the Reich Chancellery
Rk. 3884 B

Berlin, 14, March 1941
At present Fuehrer-Headquarters

To the
Reich Minister for the Interior
Subject: Draft of an ordinance supplementing the provisions on confiscation of property inimical to People and State.
Re. letter of this office dated 27 January 1941.
Rk. 19291 B II-

The Reich Governor's and Gauleiter von Schirach, Dr. Jury, and Eigruber complained recently to the Fuehrer that the Reich-Minister of Finance still maintains the point of view that confiscation of property inimical to the People and State should be made in favor of the Reich and not in favor of the Reich-Gaue (NSDAP district). As a consequence the Fuehrer has informed me that he desires the confiscation of such properties to be effected in favor of the respective Reich- Gau, in which area the confiscated property is situated, and not in favor of the Reich. Should the property be situated in several Reich-Gau, a reasonable division of the property should be attained between the Reich-Gaue concerned, insofar as possible.

(signed) Dr. Lammers

Copy certified: (signed) Hall

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO.R-146

Nov. 28, 1945.

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/Sgt, 33 79 91 22, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. R- 146.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/Sgt.
33 79 91 22

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1392-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1392-PS

1936 Reichsgesetzblatt Part 1 Page 993

Law on the Hitler Youth
1 December 1936

Gesetz ueber die Hitlerjugend
vom 1 December 1936

The future of the German Nation depends on its youth, and the German youth shall have to be prepared for its future duties.

Therefore the Government of the Reich has prepared the following law which is being published herewith:

Art 1

All of the German youth in the Reich is organized within the Hitler-Youth.

Art 2

The German Youth besides being reared within the family and school, shall be educated physically, intellectually, and morally in the spirit of National Socialism to serve the people and community, through the Hitler Youth.

Art 3

The task of educating the German Youth through the Hitler Youth is being entrusted to the Reichs-Leader of German Youth in the NSDAP. He is the "Youth Leader of the German Reich". The position of his office is that of a higher governmental Agency with its seat in Berlin, and is directly responsible to the Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich.

Art 4

All regulations necessary for the executions and completion of this law will be issued by the Fuehrer Chancellor of the Reich.

Berlin, 1 December 1936

The Fuehrer and Chancellor of the Reich
Adolph Hitler
The Secretary of State and Chief of the Reichchancellery
Dr. Lammers

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1392-PS

29 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1392-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567.

Read 15.1.46
USA 667

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1458-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1458-PS

EXCERPTS FROM THE HITLER YOUTH

(Die Hitler-Jugend) Doc. No. 1458-PS

by Baldur von Schirach.

Published by Koehler und Amelang, Leipzig 1934.

In place of a foreword.

My Fuehrer! It is five years now that you gave me the mission to take over leadership of the National Socialist youth. At that time you explained to my collaborators and to me the idea of this youth organization. What you preached to us at that time as aim and demand, my Fuehrer, has taken on shape here before you. You asked at that time from me and my collaborators that we should create a community of youth in which no other law should be binding for the process of reconstruction but the law of achievment.

Here, among the leaders of the Hitler youth are the sons of the poorest who exercise command over hundreds of thousands. What do the conceptions of poverty and richness mean in face of the reality of this community? In future days only those will be called poor who did not belong in their youth to this community. And further, my Fuehrer, you demanded from my collaborators and from me that we should not only unite the youth in enthusiam, but also by discipline and order. We fought for years laboriously for this end, but today even this demand is fulfilled and proudly we feel ourselves as a worthy part of your great National Socialist Movemant.

But we were powerless regarding one of your demands. You told us then it would appear as a great success to you if we succeeded to hold together in one organization of the German one hundred thousand German youth. My leader, you forgot, that you had given this organization your name.

You asked for one hundred thousand, and it was all who came. There is one thing which is stronger than you, my Fuehrer, that is the love of the young Germany for you.

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There are many gay hours in the year of the youth. This one, however, is in every year our happiest. Because more than other people, my Fuehrer, we feel to be chained to your person by our name. Your name is the happiness of the youth, your name, my Fuehrer, is our immortality.

Baldur von Schirach to the Fuehrer at the occasion of the inspection of the Hitler Youth at the Reichs party day 1936.

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TRANSLATION OF Doc. No. 1458-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL (Continued)

(pp. 13-19)

Chapter I

From Union (Bund) to Nation

That which was formerly called the German youth movement (Jugend bewegung) is dead. This statement has nothing to do with ill will.

No youth leader of our time will deny the merits of the scout (Wandervogel) Karl Fischers in his work with the German youth movement. That youth movement was as right for its own time as the Hitler Youth is right for the present. Without any doubt, many ideas and the form of life (Lebesform) of the Youth Movement helped to create the prerequisites on which the H J is building; The idea of self-leadership on the part of the youth, the declaration to fight against the standards of bourgois society, the will to folkdom (Volkstum), homeland, comradeship and many others, are akin to the feelings of the H. J.

And yet: The first step into public life, the meeting which took place on 11 and 12 October 1913 on the "Hohen Meissner", remained only an impulse. The best thing about the speech on the "Hohen Meissner" were the people who listened to it.

P.14 What today's youth is looking for in this, for the youth movement so important meeting, is the sincere will to form, to create. (zur Form, zur bestalt).

We, today, see clearer than the generation of that time that the value of their youth movement was in their silent work. The greater German idea (grossdeutscher Gedanke) and the really valuable return to folkdom and simplicity are achievements of the youth movement which seem to us more significant than the numerous manifestatos which were handed down to us. They had the courage to let themselves be ridiculed, a courage which the National Socialist Fighter of a decade later also had to have. And we must, if we want to do justice to this youth movement, look less to the picture of their actual appearance (Erscheinungsbild) but more to the determination with which they followed their

ideals. The political reality of youth was their cleanness, their decent behaviour, their political change (Umbruch). The Youth movement was one of the few pleasant phenomena of the Wilhelmman era and it is characteristic for that time that youth was so delightful because it declared war on its time. Few leagues (Bünde) of the postwar time have a right to refer to the former youth movement. They were a true copy of its weaknesses without its virtues. They ignored the lesson of the great war.

They forgot that the time of a free and easy youth movement had undergone a break by the death of two million, which imposed

p. 15 on them the duties of unity and masculine constraint. (Gebundenheit und männliche Zucht). What was right up to 1 August 1914 was wrong after 9 November 1918.

Some attempts were made to create a synthesis of youth and a militant movement (Wehrbwegung), attempts which started from the right principles. These attempts failed because their leaders were either representatives of pure militarism or at best of some lesser political ideas. Therefore, it was reserved to Adolf Hitler, the creator and supporter of an ideology (Weltanschauung), to determine the road of German youth.

From the former youth movement the Hitler youth took over this or that form, out of the front of the world war it was given its content by Adolf Hitler. Its organization also has its prerequisitesin the great war; its bearing is military, as was the bearing of those who came from the youth movement and who died in their gray coats in Flanders.

Just as the youth of the "Hohen Meissner" felt, the front as the more important, so do we. Between the summer of 1914 and the Spring of today lies a long dreary time through which we all passed consciously or unconsciously. Even those of us who had not been born at that time know it, every German knows it. As long as the German people will live, this time will live in their minds.

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P. 16 That at that time a whole nation stood in arms, Catholics and Protestants, beggars and millionaires, peasants and clerks, merchants and laborers, and that they all obeyed one will and were only Germans, nothing but Germans, that also started us on the march. No title, no privilege of birth, not a lot of money nor anything special of any kind made a difference then. We also want the same thing.

The black years of war have passed, the spirit of the warrior remains .

Again youth in Germany does not want profits, nor personal gain, but renders service and sacrifices to the community. That is the idea of the HJ: A comradeship of those Germans who do not want anything for themselves. Because they do not want anything for themselves they can do everything for their great nation. Not a youth with new rights - a generation of strict fulfillment of duty.

The postwar period showed a sad picture of party-bound youth. "Whoever controls youth, controls the future" was the slogan, given the German National(deutschnational) club to the Communist thieves' den. Every lobby was dealing in youth. And they were successful. Young Germany took everything for gospel truth, sold itself today to this one, tomorrow to that one till finally, disappointed and disgusted, it turned its back on all these activities. Then came the time of exclusive sports, of exclusive indulging in entertainments and living to the fullest, the time of exclusive study.

(p. 17) "Politics is nonsense," was the reply given to party functionaries.

When Adolf Hitler began to speak this attitude was shaken. But now the satisfied citizen used the same argument which youth had found against him. He called for peace, for self-possession, for order. "Youth should not mix in politics," became the defensive slogan of all the bourgois parties which began to lose

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their young people to the Fuehrer. Anyone who at that time, 1924-25, among youth stood up for Adolf Hitler might have found that even youth leaders anxiously tried to avoid the alleged danger of influencing youth politically in the direction of National Socialism. Many comrades and I myself had to leave a militant organization (Wehrorganisation) to which I had become quite attached, because I had made a speech for Adolf Hitler there. At that time, many, like myself drew a dividing line between themselves and their friends and relatives and exchanged fight for the new ideal for the quiet life of a well protected home.

We were not yet able to account for our conception in detail, we simply believed. And when Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf" was published it was our bible which we almost learned by heart in order to be able to answer the questions of the doubters and superior critics. Almost every one who today is leading youth in a responsible position joined us during those years.

P. 18 Again Youth was divided by politics but this time the problem was different. It was no longer a matter of national parties, of liberal and democratic ideas, it was this: Germany or Marxism, Germany or reaction. But youth also had been slightly infected with party ideas. Youth did not want to be convinced, it wanted to be overruled. Not the accuracy of the idea was questioned, but an attempt was made to prove that with such a small following it could not be successful. The National Socialist movement was regarded as a fractional party, the honest but, because of its pettiness, hopeless attempt of a man of whom it was not known if he had the necessary knowledge, the essential education. A bricklayer from Vienna, a man without college education, a self-taught person should liberate Germany? That was at best very doubtful.

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As there are old people who are young, there are also among the youth some who are old. I have met them in the universities, in the youth movement, everywhere. The people who are old in their hearts are like a pestilence to a healthy people. They represent the tenacious and embittered resistance against every new idea. But youth is an attitude. The paralysed Chamberlain whose lips are forming words which only his wife can read and transcribe represents eternal youth as much as the old Goethe in his last days. His Faust, the Ninth Symphony and the will of Adolf Hitler

P. 19 are eternal youth and know neither time nor death.

Yet there are men who are born old and are living their lives as if they were 70 years old. During the years of our fight we overcame those people and we fight them again and again. They are the living dead. Their coldness kills every slight stir of a new life. Only the collective force of passionate youth is able to destroy them.

Let us do away with the old! Only eternal youth shall have its home in our Germany.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1458

18 November 1945

I, Goetz Mayer, T/5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1458.

Goetz Mayer
T/5, 33812169

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C H A P T E R 2

(p 20, par 1)

The devdlopment of the Hitler Youth movement.

The idea for the foundation of a National Socialist youth organization came from the Fuehrer himself, while the name Hitler Youth was originated by Julius Streicher, who also named the Brown House ("Brannes Haus") The name of the man who deserves the credit for having set up the first groups of the H.J. is Kurt Gruber.

At the time of the beginning of the H.J. Kurt Gruber had just graduated from Law School (Referendarstamen). He devoted himself with great energy to his new task. From a small cellar in Planen which served as Reichs office, we first organized a number of Saxonian HJ groups, energetically assisted by the present Reich Governor (Reichsstetthalker) in Saxony, Martin Mutschinanon.

(pp 22-28)

Here I would also like to mention that, since 1928, Alfred Rosenberg also took a special interest in the National Socialist Youth. At that time we were trying to come to an understanding with the leagues ("Bunds"). Alfred Rosenberg negotiated with the Eagles and Falcons ("Alder md Falken"), the "bensen", and other leagues without fundamental results. I realized at that time that an understanding with the leaders of the leagues would never be possible (p. 23) and devoted myself to the principle of the totality (Totalitat) of the Hitler Youth, which in the year 1933 cost all those leagues their independent existance.

When, in 1930, the Fuehrer himself took over the high command of the SA (Storm Troups) and Ernst ROEHM started his new office as Chief of Staff, the National Socialist Youth organizations were centralized in the SA. Kurt Gruber resigned. His nervous state were such that he was physically unable to continue his work. On 30 October 1931, the Fuehrer appointed me as Reichs youth leader of the NSDAP with the rank of a

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Lt. General (Gruppenfuehrer) in the SA. My old comrade, Dr. von Reuteln was given the leadership of the students' league (Schulerbund) and also the leadership of the HJ, under my command. Now the organization of the HJ was thoroughly overhanded, which was necessary because Kurt Gruber had not been able to fully devote himself to his tasks as a leader especially during the last months of his activities. Dr. von Reuteln continued his work as a consultant (Referent) for economic questions in the Executive Office (Reichsleitung) of the NSDAP but still found time for official trips and for night work at his desk to which the HJ owes the tightening of the threads of its organization which had become rather loose. At that time I had to go temporarily to Kufstein where I stayed with friends in a little mountain inn in order to avoid a prison term of three months. (p. 24) The previous year I had spoken against the Versailles dictate from the steps of Cologne University, violating a government order and, to begin with, was locked up in the Cologne prison, the so-called "KLINGELPUTZ", which then often housed Dr. Robert Ley, at that time regional leader (Gauleiter) of Koeln-Aachen and another leading party comrade, Tom WINKELNKEMPER. There I stayed for 8 days till my case came up in court and was then sentenced to 3 months in prison without a time of probation (Beiverhrungsforst) according to the emergency decree (Hotverordnung) by the Reichs President. I was very lucky to be set free after the sentence was passed. With great joy I still think of the dear Cologne party comrades who, headed by Dr. Ley stood in a mass before the gates of the prison when I was released. It was high time, I flew to Munich. The following day I took the train to Graz and was able to give to the Graz Student meeting (Studententag) the directive which was needed by the Fuehrer. The National Socialist Student League (Studentenbund) won its decisive victory. A National Socialist was unanimously elected leader of the German student body. (Studentenschaft)

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Since that time around 12 months had gone by and I had reason to fear that I would be torn away any day now from my organizational work with the National Socialist Youth. My co-workers came to Kufstein for the most important conferences and I frequently crossed the border at night, raced through (p. 25) Germany in our "Nurburg", announced a meeting in Chemnitz while I made a speech in Berlin, and thus I escaped my well-deserved "vacation" in Cologne. Then came the time of Groener. One evening the Fuehrer came to my apartment in Munich and informed me that he intended to appoint me Reichsleader (Reich leiter) of the NSDAP the following day, and to take the National Socialist Youth organisations out of the SA. Since prohibition of the SA was threatening we might have avoided the simultaneous prohibition of the H.J. The Fuehrer based the necessity of such a measure on the principle for which he stood from the beginning, and which I have used in this book as a motto: "Youth must be led by Youth".

By some accident the prompt announcement of my appointment was held up. Soon after this conversation the SA and with it the HJ were forbidden by Mr. Groener. Through Reuteln I raised some half-hearted objections with Groener, referring to the fact that at the time of prohibition I was no longer a member of the SA, but, of course, without results. There was no other way out but to continue work underground. Thus originated the National Socialist Youth movement, the NSTB (NS Jugendbewegung) without uniform, without insignia. At that time we traveled through Germany dressed like bandits. Blue sailor caps, white shirts (p.25) and a brown sweater or some kind of civilian coat. But we recognized each other everywhere. At this time the HT gained its best human material. Whoever came to us during this

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illegal time, boy or girl, risked everything. Thousands upon thousandwere thrown out of their schools or became unemployed - but they clung the more tenaciously to our flag. It was a great time and as strange as it might seem we were never happier than at that time when we lived in constant danger. With pistols in our pockets we drove through the Ruhr district while stones came flying after us. We jumped every time we heard a bell ring because we lived in constant fear of arrests and expected our houses to be searched. I have hardly one piece of furniture in my possession that was not attached.

One day even my "Mürburg" was confiscated. That was going too far. They could have all the wardrobes and chests as far as I was concerned, but the car to us meant freedom, mobility, our work. The Fuehrer was then at Obersalzberg. I called him up and out of his own pocket he gave me the money to pay the printer who had the car attached. I breathed freely again, we were able to continue our work.

At about this time I had a conference with Dr. von Reuteln, as a result of which I also took over the leadership of the Students' league (Schülerbund) and the HJ as (p.27) such. This came about in the most friendly manner Reuteln wanted to get free anyhow to devote himself to his great tasks in the economic-political field, I myself wanted to exchange my somewhat formal responsibility for the HJ into a real one. We parted as the comrades which we still are today. Between us never existed any fundamental difference on essential points and The National Socialist Youth owes a deep gratitude to the man who outlined their road in a severe and straightforward manner.

The membership of the National Socialist Youth organisation had grown to about 35,000. The number of applic-

ations was mounting day by day. We requested more office space from Reichs Treasurer (Reichsschatzmeister) Schwarz and he created generous working possibilities for us by putting at our disposal the entire top floor of the hotel "Der Reichsadler" in Munich. For the time being we had some space.

With the moving into the hotel "Reichsadler" an unpleasant tension began to make itself felt which existed between the youth and Gregor Strasser, who had installed the offices of the organisational department I (Organisationsabtslung I) in the same building. In my apartment on Koenigenstrasse I was lucky enough to be able to express my apprehensions about Strasser to the Fuehrer. Otherwise I never discussed these things with anybody, with the exception of Julius Streicher. But I received (p.28) reports from all parts of the Reich through the youth organisation. I knew what course Strasser was taking, who, at that time, was at the heights of his power. I knew of his connections and, from the beginning on, I was instinctively convinced of his unreliability in regard to his character. Gregor Strasser was an enemy of the National Socialist Youth out of the same instinct. It was, after all, a Hitler-Youth and not a Strasser Youth.

The greatest worry of the years of struggle of 1930/31 was the lack of money. Very often we did not have the few gallons of gasoline which we needed for travelling. Another drawback was that none of us was, at that time, a member of the Reichstag and, therefore, had no free transportation. The reason was that we had not reached the necessary age of 25. Our compensation for expenses was just sufficient to cover our bare living expenses. By writing and lecturing I was able to make enough money to pay my own fare. Despite all the difficulties we were able to make all the necessary trips. The success of my staff was based on its mobility. Good leadership is not characterized by answering letters on time

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but by its contact with the fighting community. Thus the Fuehrer had brought us up and he preached again and again not to lose myself in paper work - one of the greatest and wisest teachings which I received from him.

(pp.31 - 37)

The H.J. (Hitler Youth) used the winter of 1932/33 for many demonstrations. We drove through all of Germany and called the youth to the H.J. I will never forget a Fuehrer appeal in the beginning of January in Berlin, at the start of which I was searched for weapons by the police. Twenty days later we were in power. The most magnificent success was the conquest of the formerly Marxist industrial workers youth of the German West. Here my co-worker Hartmann Lauterbacher achieved great things.

I will never forget the hour when we were sitting in the office of the district Ruhr-Niederrhein during an intermission between demonstrations on 30 January and received the news of Adolf Hitler's appointment to the post of Reichs Chancellor. That same night I spoke in Herford in Westphalia. We all felt saved. The policemen (Schupos) who, on the previous day, were still persecuting us, greeted us with raised hands. It was one great fraternisation. I spoke in two meetings, and going from one to the other I caught such a cold that shivering with fever I had (p.32) to go home the next day, but in all my fever phantasies one thing remained vivid; that which we had won on that day: Hitler in power, Hitler in power. As soon as I had recovered I went to Berlin via Wuerzburg, Nuernberg where we had 2 demonstrations. Now the problem was to apply the victory of the movement to the entire youth. Our cabinet ministers were overburdened with their new tasks and were working day and night. We could not wait till they would find time to solve the youth question by their own initiative.

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Therefore, we had to act ourselves. My co-workers met in my Munich apartment and advised me to occupy the Reichs committee (Reichsausschuss) of the German Youth Leagues (Jugend- verbünds). I commissioned General (Obergebietsführer) Nabersberg with 50 members of the Berlin HJ to make a surprise raid on the Reichs Committee in the Alsenstrasse early the next morning. This was done and at noon the press had the report that the HJ (Hitler Youth) had taken over the leadership of the Reichs Committee. The Reichs Committee was headed by an excellent man, General Vogt. As much as a surprise the turn of events was to him at first as quickly did this Prussian officer adjust himself to the new situation. I took his job away from him but he understood that this was a necessity and that only from the HJ (Hitler Youth) the great unification of German Youth would be possible, on which, after all, he had worked all his life. General Vogt did not step aside (p.33) and was not offended, but remained intensely and truly interested in the objectives of the HJ and its aims. His book, The German Boy-Service ("Der deutsche Jungendienst") is one of the most valuable books of German youth literature. And we are all proud of the fact that General Vogt today belongs to the Reichs Youth leadership (Reichsjugendführung) and wears the Gold Honor insignia (Goldens Ehrenzeichen) of the HJ (Hitler Youth).

In the Reichs Committee (Reichsausschuss) we got a tremendous amount of material. All at once we were able to determine the strength of all the German youth leagues and to summon the influential personalities in these youth leagues. From this point I recognized the necessity of coming to grips with the Greater German Union (Grossdentscher Bund). I appointed my co-worker Karl Nabersberg as my representative on the Reichs Committee and travelled through Germany in order to take a stand against The Greater German Union (Grossdeutscher Bund) in many demonstrations. In the meantime I gained control over

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The Reichs league for German youth hostels (Reichsverband für deutsche Jugendkerburgen) in a manner similar to the one employed with the Reichs Committee; with its leadership I commissioned a young merchant from Hamburg and bearer of the Golden Honor Insignia (Goldenes Ehrenzerchen) of the NSDAP, Johannes Rodatz.

The Greater German Youth League (Grossdeutscher Jugendbund) was a combination of various leagues and organisations which came under the leadership of the deserving chief of staff of the fleet, Admiral von Trotha. This admirable man, who had served our Fatherland in war and peace with unselfish (p.34) devotion fundamentally had the same ideas and plans for the Greater German League as I had for the Hitler Youth. That the Greater German League (Grossdeutscher Bund) could not fulfill these tasks was not the fault of the "Admiral" , as he was respectfully called by his Youth, the difficulties lay in the period itself. The Greater German League was not a political union, that is, leagues which partly were opposed to National Socialism were to be found in the Greater German League as well as organisations which ideologically were in agreement with the NSDAP, without, however, drawing any conclusions from it. The unification of youth could never be achieved by the external centralisation of partly opposed leagues, but only by a philosophy of life which had to be accepted by the young generation as a new law for life. Only the Hitler Youth represented this idea.

The differences between the Greater German League and the HJ grew from day to day. Friction, even frequently actual fighting, were day-by-day occurences. This state of affairs could not be settled by compromise. We could not be satisfied with incorporation of the Greater German League as, always the incorporation of a youth league into the HJ for us was not even discussed. As all of us once, and that during difficult times, gave our unconditional pledge to Adolf Hitler, especially today

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every young German must be able to do so. (p.35) The so-called and often praised individual life ("Eigenleben") of such leagues is, in the last analysis, nothing but another form of "joiner tendency" (Verensmeierei). "Either all or nothing" is the principle of National Socialism.

The position which I gave to the HJ was not strong enough to overcome the last quaint introspection (Eigenbrö telei) within the youth. Nobody saw that as clearly as the Fuehrer who was convinced of the necessity of giving to the leader of the HJ that backing by the state which he needed for his work. When we discussed these things I asked the Fuehrer to refrain from attachement to one specific ministry, a wish which was readily recognized by the Fuehrer. The Fuehrer himself stated that a ministry cannot exist without bureaucracy, but bureaucracy is death to youth. He intended to create an agency which in its freedom should have the possibility to work. Thus, in the Reichs Chancellory, in the middle of June 1933, he appointed me Youth leader of the German Reich (" Jugend fuehrer des deutschen Reiches") by clasping hands. Reich Minister Dr. Frick, as their competent minister for youth questions, drew up the respective document. I was given authority to appoint representatives of the states (" Landesbeauftragte") to carry out my instructions and I appointed the district leaders (Gebretsführer) to these positions in all the states in execution of my right.

The first thing I did was to dissolve the Great German League ("Grossdeutscher Bund"). Since I headed all (p.36) German youth organisations and I had the right to decide on their leadership, I did not hesitate for a moment to take this step, which was for the HJ (Hitler Youth) the elimination of an unbearable state of affairs. The leader of the Great German Bund (Grossdeutscher Bund), Admiral von Trotha, set an example of rare human greatness to German youth when he, after

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the incorporation of all leagues and organisations had been completed, one day made an end to all the fights and quarrels of the past years and, after his appointment to Honorary Leader (Ehrenfuehrer) of the Navy Hitler Youth, devoted himself unconditionally to the service in Adolf Hitler's youth movement. Only to great personalities it is given to put youth to shame and at the same time obligate by a noble example. At that time many a German boy will have asked himself if he would be able to act in the same way in a similar situation and honestly answered with a " no". From an educational point of view it was the most important deed that the Admiral, after his organisation had been smashed, again adjusted himself to the tasks of the new generation out of his military sense of duty and his love for youth. When, today, the blue columns of our Navy Hitler Youth pass by their honorary leader, their eyes are not only shining with enthusiasm for the Admiral who once at a grave hour won eternal honor for the German Reich, but they also know in their hearts that this man is part of (p.37) themselves. Following the incorporation of the " Stahlhelm" into the SA we were able to carry out the incorporation of the "Scharnhorst", the youth organisation of the "Stahlhelm" . But the "Scharnhorst" had to give up its individual existence when it joined the HJ. The individual "Scharnhorst" boys were detailed to the local branches of the HJ. This step would never have been possible without the initiative of Reichs Minister Saldte who was completely convinced of the necessity to create a large youth organisation, which, also according to his opinion, could only be the HJ (Hitler Youth). That the many small and unimportant groups and leagues were incorporated goes without saying and took place without any resistance. The Marxist youth as well as all political

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youth organisation I prohibited after the occupation of the Reichs Committee. The one million members of the HJ which we had on 30 January 1933 had now grown to a round three million. Only the two large confessional groups, the Protestant and the Catholic youth, were opposed to us. They already had lost a great number of their members to us but they still remained powerful factors in the life of German youth. Again and again I called together the district leaders (Gebietsfuehrer) of the HJ in order to discuss this subject. Again and again these true and tenacious fighters announced: We won't stop now. From the last boy to the Reichs Youth leader we agreed that the HJ never should and would give in as regards this question.

(p.38) Chapter 3

Hitler Youth and Confessional Youth

Towards the end of 1933 discussion about the eventual incorporation of the evangelical youth took place between the newly appointed Reichs Bishop Ludwig Mueller and myself. With great satisfaction we from the HJ could ascertain that the Reichs Bishop was fundamentally ready to lead the members of the evangelical youth leagues into the HJ, a point of view which differed somewhat from that of the chairman of the Young Men's Protestant Work (Evangelisches Jungmännerwerk), Dr. Stange. Dr. Stange actually tried to interfere with this new development against the will of the majority of his followers, but without success. And in December 1933 the Reichs Bishop and myself were able to inform the Fuehrer that incorporation of the protestant youth into the HJ had become a reality.

Through the agreement with the Reichs Bishop the HJ (Hitler Youth) believes to have shown the way by which a later understanding with the Catholic Youth Leagues also

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would be possible. By this agreement evangelical youth organisations in the old sense, that is leagues, which overlap the activities of the HJ are no longer in existence. As spiritual communities the Protestant (p.39) groups continue to live in their innate field, namely that of the Protestant creed. The HJ (Hitler Youth) guarantees their protestant members a certain evening each week for their confessional, religious activities. The agreement with the Reichs Bishop follows verbatim:

1) The Protestant Youth Work (Evangelisches Jugendwerk) recognises the unified state political education of German youth by the National Socialist State and the HJ (Hitler Youth) as representatives of the philosophy of the State.

The youth of the Protestant youth Work (Evangelischer Jugendwerk) below 18 years of age is to be incorporated into the Hitler Youth and its subordinated branches.

Anyone within this age group who does not become a member of the HJ, from now on shall not be a member of the Protestant Youth Work (Evangelisches Jugendwerk).

2) Education in regard to open air sports (including gymnastics and sports) and in regard to state politics, up to 18 years of age, shall take place only within the HJ.

3) All members of the Protestant Youth Work (Evangelisches Jugendwerk) shall wear the official uniform of the Hitler Youth according to their membership in the HJ.

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According to this agreement the Protestant youth was incorporated into the Hitler Youth. With very few exceptions the young followers of the Reichs Bishop were glad to be freed from the inner struggle of the past months. (p.40) The Reichs Bishop acted like a true spiritual advisor of this young community when he, by this agreement, opened for them the doors to the HJ and thus the doors to the people and the State.

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The confessional youth league (Konfessioneller Jugendbund) has no right of existence in our time. While the young German in the period of National Socialism is drawn to the community and thereby the attitude and way of living of the HJ, sometimes some dark pang of conscience holds him back to give in to this urge, to follow really his innermost thoughts. Particularly the catholic youth societies led their members into moral conflicts for which an educator of the youth cannot account. By promises for a life beyond they tried to hold the youth back from the disinterested surrender to the state. As if the all powerful would condemn this service on the people and could see anything objectionable in it. Because the youth does not make any difference between poor and rich, protestant and catholic, I am accused of being a "heathen" who does not believe in anything and instills the seed of the antichrist in the hearts of the unsuspecting youth. And yet, considering the confessional composition of our people, a real community of our youth can only exist if confessional questions are not discussed in this community, special confessional leagues are not tolerated. The Christian doctrine is attacked in the HJ as little as any other doctrine; the HJ does not care for class or confession but only for the Germandom(Deutschtum). In this sense my slogan is to be understood; "The HJ is neither Protestant nor Catholic, it is German".

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The church proclaims its right for a religious education. An uncontested and uncontestable right. The state, on the other side, demands through the HJ to exercise the ideological, political education and here the state has a claim which is as valid as that of the church. In fact a number of Catholic youth leaders are not concerned with this religious education. They occupy their youth organizations with tasks, accomplishment of which falls into the domain of the HJ. Home evenings (social gatherings), hikes, camps, games, sports, and training do not need a confessionally directed leadership, and yet it is exercised stubbornly by a certain circle of catholic youth leaders. Instead of bringing the German youth together where

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it can be united and should be united, these so called educators and youth leaders try to present even the cooking on hikes as a religious matter and think the young boy's soul could be harmed if he saw that outside of the catholic youth organization other people lived. The fact that since National Socialism seized the power, about 1-1/2 millions of youths from the camp of the catholic youth organizations joined the HJ manifests that the spirit of the followers is better than that of the leadership and shows how in the long run confessional, bourgeois thinking must capitulate before German socialism.

A short while after the National Socialist revolution the beaten political parties undertook another feeble attempt to keep at least the youth somehow. The attempt failed; the youth of the bourgeois parties pledged itself to the socialism of Adolf Hitler. The youth leagues followed this example. Even the Protestant youth recognized the demand of the time and followed in faithful fulfillment of their duties the voice of their conscience. But on the spot where once the proud Zentrum stood that we could see work hand in hand with the marxist traitors of the people in the Reichstag, there stands today a group of the catholic youth organizations and opposes the "We" of our community with the "I" of their societies.

Who wants Germany without compromise is an arch-enemy of any convessional principle in a state organization. Who would retreat here a hand's width and be he a minister of the new Germany, would betray the tragic fight of the German people for its freedom. May the German people recognize the lesson of the last thousand years and for the first time proclaim an unconditional negation of all separating forces.

There is no reason why there should not be found a solution in the question of the youth education to the satisfaction of the church as well as of the HJ, so much the more as the HJ does not restrict in any way the religious activities of its members. Neither attendance at the Sunday services nor participation in other church gatherings is being made difficult for the Catholic Hitler boys on the part of the leadership of the HJ. If, on the occasion of some big youth

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demonstrations which don't take place too often, it was occasionally difficult for technical reasons to make it possible for the young people to attend church services it is by no means an indication of a sometimes alleged "anti-religious" attitude of the HJ. I even am of the opinion that religious meetings and arrangements in particular religious youth leagues are not at all in contradiction to the totalitarian claim of the HJ. Every effort which aims to deepen and intensify religious life must not only be welcomed by a responsible youth leadership but also be furthered. I believe to have shown by the treaty with the Reich bishop of the protestant church that the HJ is willing to concede necessary space to the religious youth education. However, it must be demanded that under the cover-name of religious education the youth should in no way be influenced politically. The experiences of the past taught us that the confessional youth organizations do not occupy themselves exclusively with religious questions. The National Socialist movement as pillar of the state cannot be blamed if by reason of past experiences it makes security arrangements which should ban all dangers for the future.

If the church visits of the youths do not correspond the expectations of the churches, it is not the fault of the youth. The real cause of this attitude of the youth is to be looked for in the want of comprehension with which some catholic youth leaders and unfortunately too many priests oppose the education of the HJ. They believe not to be able to part with the sport education of the catholic youth and overlook that the religious education itself suffers by the fight over the competences.

Many catholic Germans look with disgust at the mean fight which certain catholic youth leaders lead today for their existence and hundreds of thousands of catholic Hitler boys don't have any appreciation of it that there should exist outside the HJ sport a catholic sport and catholic calisthenics. As faithful catholics they stick to the church but they cannot see why this church demands all of a sudden territory which has nothing to do with religious education.

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No reasonable man in Germany can give a reason for the necessity of the existence of catholic youth organizations in their present form (catholic boys scouts, "German Jugendkraft", etc.) and many important leaders of the catholic church are since a long time of the opinion that these organizations have no right of existence in the National Socialist state. The catholic youth itself - this I maintain by reason of the continuous going over, even of whole groups to the HJ - wants to cooperate in the National Socialist state. And not as confessional specialist league but as HJ.

Catholics and Protestants have the same rights in Germany. This is not only valid for their relationship to the state but especially for their relationship to the National Socialist movement. If, however, the catholic youth is advised not to join the HJ, then this part of the German youth is deprived of a right which today every other young member of the community possesses. "Give to the emperor what is the emperor's and to God what is God's". This profound wisdom of Christ shows us even today the possibility to terminate the tension between HJ and confessional youth organization. If the HJ leader works exclusively according to the instructions given to him and only cares for the ideological (that is to say the physical, mental and moral) education of the youth in his charge in Adolf Hitler's sense and the priest just as exclusively for the religious, moral education within direction of the church and is nothing but a German servant of God, all prerequisites of a peaceful and confident work are given.

For the solution of the catholic youth question in Germany there is but one way, which is agreeable to both parties; The catholic youth organization restricts itself to the spiritual realm and gives up the expensive and unnecessary administration and leadership apparatus of the general presidents and secretaries (General praesidon und sekretare). If the priest of every locality cares spiritually for the youth as part of his community, the church has sufficient occasion to exercise its religious education. The

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thought, to appoint protestant and catholic so called field chaplains or HJ chaplain is against our comradeship and therefore cannot be accepted. If a celebration of the National Socialist youth isheld by a catholic and protestant clergyman, every boy and every girl feels the difference of the confession as a wall between them. Where a short while ago two young Germans marched shoulder to shoulder goes then a Catholic and a Protestant and with them the sorrow of the German history.

Unity and community then becomes disunity and cleavage. Then the two millions of the great war would really have fied in vain and so would the dead of the Feldherrnhalle (p. 47). And those twenty one who as pioneers of the new unity were hunted to death by the Marxists and "Zentrum" leaders won't belong to us any more.

But we are spirit of their spirit. The idea for which they died is also the idea of our life. Their fight is our destiny. (pp.64-65, as marked).

Self-leadership of youth is not to be understood from the bureaucratic point of view that every one at the age of 30 must resign from leadership. The principle: "Youth must be led by youth" is to be understood according to its meaning and not literally. Therefore, I principally do not apply any age limit. All set patterns are deadening.

Germany is the country of the youth movement. Youth movement and youth self-leadership of youth are inseparable. It is not the purpose of the youth movement to give to young people a possibility to satisfy any power instincts. On the contrary, youth leadership means to be more severe with oneself than with the following. The HJ is a school for leaders. A leader in the true sense of the word is always the creative, the disciplined one.

Therefore, the way to leadership shall be made difficult for a boy. If he is destined for it he will overcome the difficulties. But never shall there be another key to the gate of leadership than achievement. It is a matter of indifference who holds the key, the

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son of a worker, the son of a peasant or the son of a scientist. Only one thing is decisive: He must be of the aristocracy of achievement, of the only aristocracy which is known to the new youth.

(pp. 68-69, as marked).

A single will leads the HJ. The power of authority of the HJ leaders, that of the smallest as well as of the largest unit is absolute, i.e., he has the unlimited right to give orders because he bears the unlimited responsibility. He knows that the responsibility of the higher one comes before that of the lower ones. Therefore, he submits silently to the instructions of his leaders even if they are directed against him personally. To him as well as to all young Germany the history of the HJ is proof of the fact that a youth community also can only be successful if it unconditionally recognized the authority of leadership. The success of National Socialism is a success of discipline. The structure of National Socialist Youth is built on the foundation of discipline and obedience. The teachings of the time of persecution apply even more to the period of victory and power. The small boy (ungvolkjunge) who joins the movement of Adolf Hitler at the age of ten learns to subordinate his own little will to the laws which, strictly followed, are building states and making nations happy but which, when violated, result in the loss of freedom, in the collapse of folkdom. In the course of the following years he learns that discipline and subordination are not inventions of despotism, that they have not been created by a few with a lust for power in order to secure their personal positions but that they are the prerequisites for the life of the nation and thereby for his own life.

The great value of the organization for the youth lies in the following. In the circle of boys of his own age he gains, partly while playing,, a knowledge which must be employed, especially to the life of the adult. And while he is being trained for discipline in a manner corresponding to his emotional life and his capacity to learn, he will see that his blind obedience affords the possibility

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of success to his group (Gefogschaft). What is acquired in young years in the struggle with small tasks later serves the state in its big tasks.

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CHAPTER 4

Work Abroad

The Reich Youth leadership does not pursue foreign politics.

The Fuehrer created the Office of Foreign Affairs for the foreign activities of the National Socialism. What is done within the Foreign Department of the Reich Youth leadership never means an overcrossing of Party offices and State offices. The HJ deals with the youth and not with big politics. And even where the youth contacts the youth of other nations to exchange young people for study trips or camps, contact is made outside the political sphere. It is the purely human agreement of youth among themself which in this way the Reich Youth leadership attempts to achieve.

During the last year the most important meetings between German and foreign youth were:

The visit of the HJ in Hungary

The counter visit of the Levente youth in Germany

The German-English Youth Camp near Hamburg

The trip of Department Leader Nabersberg to England and Turkey

A lecture of Karl Nabersberg in Paris on the occasion of a meeting of the "Sohlbergkreis"

The visit of a Finnish Study Group (Studiengesellschaft)

Also on the occasion of the visits of foreign youth leaders (i.e. Greek, Chinese and Japanese) to the Reich Youth leadership, contacts were made with foreign youth organizations.

Every nation has the interest that its youth has a political outlook reaching as far as possible. Especially the National Socialist Germany is strongly interested that her youth knows and respects other nations as early as possible. The better the youth of Europe understands each other, the nicer for the future. A basic principle of the youth exchange is: no propaganda. Hitler boys who go abroad do not travel as propagandists of National Socialism; their task is not to teach but to learn. They should see the beauty of the foreign landscape and explore the national characteristic of the host-country.

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I believe in a cooperation of the European youth at the basis of an agreement; its only program point should be: to know each other. It would be an utopian idea to believe that such a cooperation would improve the world. Probably the world would not improve but the people could become juster. In this connection we welcome the international exchange of pupils and only desire that it might be extended beyond the circle of pupils to the youth of all professions. The activity of the Foreign Department of the Reich Youth leadership is not only concerned with the relationship of the HJ to the youth of other nationa, although this field is most clearly in evidence. It cares, in close cooperation with the League for Germandom Abroad (Volksbund fur das Deutschtum im Ausland), for the youth of the German settlements abroad, in Europe and South America, and awakens in the Reich German Youth the understanding for the brothers and sisters abroad.

In a special main branch, the Central Office for Volksdeutsche Youth Work (Mittelstelle fur Volksdeutsche Jugendarbeit), which took over the main tasks of the Central Office of German Youth in Europe, which in 1933 was attached to the organization of the Reich Youth leadership, the following fields are being worked on:

1. Borderland trips and trips abroad of the entire German youth
2. "Volksdeutscher" labor service
3. Schooling in the Reich of German youths living abroad

The borderland trips and trips abroad offer the possibility to give the young Germans abroad the contact with the new Germany by Reich German Youth hiking groups in form of performances (folksongs, folk dances and plays performed by laymen). At the same time, a selection by these youth hiking groups should be made in the German settlements abroad among those who appear suitable as youth leaders and therefore are to be called to the Reich for schooling.

All borderland trips and trips abroad of youth hiking groups and individual youth hikers have to be authorized by the hike office of the central office. Thereby the hikes of the "wild hikers" should finally be prevented which were not always to the good of the German

reputation abroad. On the other side the hikes should be arranged according to a certain plan, so that they can be directed into certain sections where a visit seems really appropriate.

A special task of the central office is the so-called Volksdeutsche Labor Service which has the task of a systematic schooling of German Youth leaders living abroad. In four specially suited labor camps the sense of the labor service is clearly demonstrated to the Germans living abroad by special schooling methods, in order that they can apply what they learned in their home organization.

Another branch of the Foreign Department has the task to combine the Reich German boys and girls inasmuch as is possible in youth groups in which National Socialist ideas are conveyed to them. To this effect the groups receive books and youth literature free of charge and especially such which establish the spiritual contact with the Reich German HJ. The work program provides the establishment of schooling camps of several weeks duration for German youths from abroad who above all should convey to the future leaders the experience of the present fatherland. Through an own press service, the Foreign Department tries to protect the rights of the German youth abroad in the Reich German Press. The daily appearing press service "Space of the East" ("Ostraum") brings short news about the movement of the German youth organizations abroad and the German school abroad for Lithuania, Letland, Esthonia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. Another paper "The School Review for Germans Abroad" (Die Auslandsdeutsche Schulschau) is delivered to a great number of German schools of higher learning. Furthermore the branch participates in the youth periodicals published by the Reich Youth leadership or in cooperation with it, and furnishes the German daily newspapers with articles of a principle nature about questions of the youth abroad, as well as the German newspapers abroad with news from the Reich and the German groups beyond the frontier. The branch "Press" in the Foreign Department is thereby the rallying point for the news on the movement of the German Youth abroad and the schools in the Reich for the Germans abroad.

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The branch "School" of the Foreign Department is of special importance. Its task is essentially to communicate to the HJ sufficient knowledge about the Germandom of the borders abroad and of foreign politics. To carry through the schooling in the units, borderland and foreign lecturers were appointed who on central instruction of the chief lecturer had to carry out the schooling in the individual units. The first instruction week for lecturers abroad ("GA = Gebiet Ausland") on a systematic execution of the training program, was held from 4 to 10 December 1933 in Potsdam. The training program uses the following guides:

1. A regularly appearing schooling-letter with a publication of 65,000
2. Literature on the subject in general which is distributed to the lecturers abroad
3. The periodical "People and Reich"
4. Contributions in newspapers and periodicals

The training of the co-workers staff is to be extended by a number of additional training weeks and by supply of training material and establishment of competent libraries in the Oberbanne. Furthermore, special attention for the localities less than 100 km from the frontier is intended.

The colonial branch keeps awake the memory of the cultural, scientific, economic and military achievements in the former German colonial territory within the organizations under the order of the Reich Youth leadership. Beyond this, the German youth shall be informed about the importance of colonial possession for the supply of the home economy with colonial products and raw materials. It will be taken into consideration concerning this schooling that the guiding line of the Germany population policy which aims at the utilization of the space in the East will not be violated. In the historical schooling the "colonial-guilt-lie" and the thereby intended defamation of the German people - also in regard before the colored nations - will be emphasized and it will be pointed out that equal terms for the German people are only obtained when these parts of the Versailles shame dictat are also rectified.

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Special colonial lecturers who are assigned to the headquarters of the HJ and BDM down to the Bann and Unterbann will attend to the carrying out of these tasks. These lecturers also will be prepared for the solution of their tasks in courses in the Reich Leader School in Potsdam and within the districts and sub-districts. The literature at present on hand about colonial questions which, however, is only for limited use for the schooling within the HJ since it was written under different political conditions, will be put at the disposal as work material. New material, in accordance with timely requirements, is in preparation and will serve in the future as basis for all work. The youth should be informed every three months by a "schooling-letter" about everything worth while in the field of the colonial question which should come down to the sub-leaders of the whole HJ and BDM. In this direction, friendly cooperation with the biggest society, the German Colonial Society, takes place; material is exchanged. As much as the promised shipping space is available, members of the HJ (colonial lecturers) should be sent to the former German colonial territories so that they can learn at the spot the present-day conditions and give the Germans there a sign of our attachment. Supported by what they have seen and lived, they should after their return work here to enlighten the HJ in the country.

It would lead us astray to go into the details of the activities of the Foreign Department. Generalobergebietsfuehrer Karl Nabersberg devoted much energy to these duties and gave up even the leadership of the staff of the Reich Youth leadership with which he was charged for a time in favor of this task which had his particular interest. The thought that every Hitler boy and every BDM girl regardless in which part of the world they are, form a great comradeship and march together in spite of local separation in one direction and live and work in the same spirit was realized by the Foreign Department of the Reich Youth leadership.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1458-PS

18 November 1945.

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/Sgt, AUS, 33,812,169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is acorrect and true translation of Document 1458-PS.

GOETZ MAYER
T/ Sgt, AUS
33,812,169

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1462-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

1939 REICHSGESETZBLATT Part I, Page 709

First execution order to the law for the HITLER YOUTH (General Regulation) of 25 March 1939

Erste Durchführungsverordnung zum Gesetz über die Hitler-Jugend (Allgemeine Bestimmungen). Vom 25. März 1939

1462-PS

Based on Article 4 of the law for the HITLER YOUTH of 1 December 1936 (Reichsgestzblatt I, page 993), I Order:

Article 1

1) The youth leader of the German Reich is solely competent f all missions of the physical, ideological and moral education of the entire German youth of the Reich area outside of the house of the parents and the school. The competence of the Reichminister for science, education and public orientation remains unaffected as far as private education and social education are concerned.

2) The following problems are transferred from the sphere of action of the Reich and Prussian Minister for science, education and public orientation to the sphere of action of the youth leader of the German Reich:

All affairs of youth care, the youth hostel system as well as of the accident and liability insurance in the interest of youth care.

The question of competence for the year's service on farms (LandJahr) is left to a special regulation.

3) The youth leader of the German Reich with the Hitler youth is subordinated to the financial authority of the NSDAP.

Article 2

1) The cadre Hitler youth (Stamm HJ) exists within the Hitler Youth.

2) Whoever was a member of the Hitler Youth since 20 April 1938, is a member of the cadre Hitler Youth.

3) Juveniles, who have had at least one year of good conduct in the Hitler Youth, and fulfill the conditions of ancestry for the acceptance into the NSDAP, may be accepted into the cadre Hitler Youth. More specific regulations will be issued by the Reich Youth leader of the NSDAP in agreement with the Fuehrer's deputy.

4) The acceptance into the cadre Hitler Youth of persons ove 18 years of age, who are to be used in the leadership and administ tion of the Hitler Youth, can take place immediately.

5) Only the cadreHitler Youth is an affiliate of the NSDAP.

6) Membership in the cadre Hitler Youth is voluntary.

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Article 3

The Reichminister of the Interior will appoint the national agencies, subordinated to the youth leader of the German Reich, in agreement with Fuhrer's deputy and the Reichminister of Finance.

Article 4

The members of the Hitler Youth are entitled, and are obliged, if ordered, to wear the prescribed uniform.

Berlin, 25 March 1939

The Fuehrer and Reichs Chancellor
Adolf Hitler

The Deputy of the Fuehrer

R. Hess

The Reichminister and Chief of Reich Chancellory

Dr. Lammers

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1462-PS

19 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt.Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1462-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1893-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpts from Various Pages of Organization Book of the NSDAP (Organisationsbuch der NSDAP) 1943 edition, Editor (Herausgeber) the Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP (Dr. Robert Ley), Published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

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Page 6 a.

3. Resignations:

. . . . . .

Authorized to decree dismissal on the basis of a lawful decision of a party court are:

(a) The Local Chapter Directors (Ortsgruppenleiter).
(b) The County Directors (Kreisleiter).
(c) The District Directors (Gauleiter).
(d) The Fuehrer.

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Page 7.

6. DUTIES OF THE PARTY MEMBERS.

The commandments of the National Socialists:
The Fuehrer is always right.
. . . . . .
The program be your dogma:
It demands your utter devotion to the movement!
. . . . . .
Right is, what serves the movement and thus Germany which means the Nation.
. . . . . .

Page 13.

The Aims of the Party are Only Ideological Ones.

It must be attempted to transfer all professional duties which, during the reconstruction in connection with the rebuilding of the Reich, are still being executed by the Party, to the affiliated organizations or, if possible, to the State administration in due time. If necessary, and if possible, directives to this effect will be issued by the competent officers of the Reich Directorate (Reichsleitung).

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Page 13 Cont'd.:

The party as an instrument of ideological education, must grow to be the Leader Corps (Fuehrerkorps) of the German nation.

This Leader Corps is responsible for the complete penetration of the German Nation with the National Socialist spirit and to overcome the dependence on the international influences in which the nation is still partly rooted.

It will further be the duty of this Fuehrerkorps to see that the professional and general duties within the affiliated organizations and within the State administration will be handled according to National Socialist directives.

Page 14.

The Political Director (Der Politische Leiter).

The basis of the Party organization is the Fuehrer thought. The public is unable to rule itself either directly or indirectly. The man best suited for the job will be a Fuehrer. He will be carried by the confidence of the people. All Political Directors (Politischen Leiter) stand as appointed by the Fuehrer and are responsible to him. They possess full authority towards the lower echelons. In choosing the Political Director the main consideration will be to put the right man in the right place . . . . . In principle this is to be noted: Only a man who has absorbed the school of subordinate functions within the Party has a claim to the higher Fuehrer offices if he should be otherwise suited. We can only use Fuehrers who have served from the ground up. Any Political Director who does not conform to these principles is to be dismissed or to be sent back to the lower offices, as Blockleiter, Zellenleiter, for further training.

Each Political Director must be conscious always, as a Political Fuehrer, that leadership does not only confer greater powers, but first and foremost higher duties. . . . .

Page 15.

The Type of the Political Director (Politischenleiter).

All this shows the character of the Political Director. The Political Director is not an office worker but the Political Deputy of the Fuehrer . . . . . With the

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Page 15 Cont'd.:

Political Director we are building the political leadership of the State . . . . . The type of the Political Director is not characterized by the office which he represents. There is no such thing as a Political Director of the NSBO, etc., but there is only the POLITICAL DIRECTOR OF THE NSDAP.

Page 16.

The Oath of the Political Director.

The Political Director is sworn in yearly. The oath is worded as follows:

"I pledge eternal allegiance to Adolf Hitler. I pledge unconditional obedience to him and the Fuehrers appointed by him."

The Political Director is inseparably tied to the ideology and the organization of the NSDAP. His oath only ends with his death or with his expulsion from the National Socialist community.

Page 17.

The Protection of the Honor of the Political Director.

The leading personalities of State and Party are protected against vicious attacks upon State and Party. (See Section 6).

This law primarily protects leading Party members from District Directors (Gauleiter) on up.

Should, however, a situation exist which is liable to degrade the Party and its institutions (for instance, an allegation of embezzlement by a Kreisleiter in which matter nothing was being done which would mean, in other words, that bad conditions were tolerated) the prosecution may be directed by authority of paragraph 1 of the law.

In case of attacks which are liable to degrade the Party and its officers prosecution may be requested through the competent State prosecutor after consultation with the proper law office of the Party.

Page 19.

The Appointment of Political Directors (Politischeleiter).

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Page 19 Cont'd.:

1. The Fuehrer appoints the following Political Directors:

(a) Reichsleiter and all Political Directors to include the Directors of the Womens Leagues within the Reich Directorate (Reichsleitung).

(b) Gauleiters to include the Directors of an office of the Gau Directorate, as well as the Directors of the Womens Leagues of the Gau.

(c) Kreisleiters.

Their appointment will be published in the official paper (Verordnungsblatt).

2. The Gauleiter appoints:

(a) The Political Directors and the Directors of the Womens Leagues within the Gau Directorate, and the Directors of the Main Offices up to Associate Directors (mitarbeiter).

(b) The Political Directors and the Directors of the Womens Leagues in the Kreis Directorate.

(c) The Local Chapter Directors (Ortsgruppenleiter).

3. The Kreisleiter appoints: The Political Directors and the Directors of the Womens Leagues of the Local Chapter (Ortsgruppen) to include Block and Cell Directors and Block Helpers, as well as the Political Directors in the factories (inasmuch as they are Party members). All Political Directors and Directors of the Womens Leagues will be issued an identify card.

Page 24.

. . . . . .

All political directors irrespective of the local chapter, the county, or the district in which they may be in office will wear a uniform office suit.

All political directors irrespective in what party offices they execute their duties be it in the political directorate, the administration, the party courts, the affiliated associations or in the factories, will wear a uniform office suit.

Page 49.

MEETINGS OF MEMBERS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

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PAGE 49 Cont'd.:

The bearers of sovereignty of the party are responsible for the membership meetings planned by all party offices and affiliated associations. They will be approved:

1. By the local chapter director if they do not go beyond the local chapter in their importance.

2. By the county directors if they do not go beyond the county in their importance.

3. The district directors if they have a general political significance for the district.

The meetings will be conducted along the lines laid down by the local organization and propaganda offices.

. . . . . .

Page 50.

CELL EVENINGS OF THE NSDAP

1. Time of meetings:

Cell evenings of the NSDAP will be held once a month.

2. Conduct of the Cell Evenings:

The cell evenings of the Party will be conducted by the cell director of the NSDAP. If no suitable cell director is on hand--either because of his short time in office or insufficient indoctrination--the meeting will be in the hands of the local Chapter Director of the NSDAP.

3. Participants:

(a) Participation at a cell evening is compulsory for:

All political directors of the cell:
Block leaders and block helpers, cell foremen and block foremen living within the cell zone.
Factory cell and factory block foremen of the German Labor Front (DAF) and their co-workers;
NSV cell and block managers:
Cell and block leaders of the womens league and the co-workers of the NSV and NSF whose domicile is within the Cell Zone.

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Page 50 Cont'd.:

All Party members within the cell;
All members of organizations of the NSDAP.

. . . . . .

5. Program of the Cell Evenings. (During War Time):

Following are the rules for the program of a cell evening:

(a) . . . . . .

(b) Lecture (not over 30 minutes) based on the directives issued by the Reich Directorate for Propaganda of the NSDAP.

. . . . . .

Page 50A-51:

LEADER CONFERENCES--TIME OF MEETINGS

1. Leader conferences in the local chapter zone.

(a) Local chapter directors and office chiefs, cell directors and block directors possibly in the presence of cell and block foremen, as well as cell and block managers and cell and block directors of the Womens League, as well as the local leaders of the organizations and possibly the deputies of the Kreis offices (health, education, civil servants, county policy, etc.).

Once a month.

(b) Cell directors with block directors and cell foremen, cell managers and cell directors of the Womens League.

Once a month.

(c) Block directors with block foremen, block managers, block leaders of the womens league and block helpers.

Once a month.

(d) All officers of the local chapter are also to participate in:

1. The official formation within the region of the local chapter (may be combined with leader conference (a)).

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Page 50A-51 Cont'd.:

2. Official formations of the county.

Every three months.

3. The District Day. (Gautag).

One every 3 years.

4. The County Day. (Kreistag).

If coinciding with District Day, County Day will be cancelled.

Once a year.

(e) Participation in schooling:

1. Participants: The political directors, foremen, managers, advisers, directors of the Women's League, etc.

. . . . . .

Once a month.

(f) Participation in education.

The political directors of the local chapter; in the evenings or Sunday mornings, sport to be conducted concurrently. (For further details see AVF).

Twice a month.

. . . . . .

2. Leader conferences in the county (Kreis):

(a) County director and his staff every 8 to 14 days.

(b) If possible the county director is to arrange for a week end course of 1½ to 2 days duration. (Possibly at a county school) (Kreisschule), with the participation of the directors of the county offices and local chapter directors.

One every 3 mos.

PURPOSE: To hear fundamental lectures, to gather socially in the presence of the bearer of sovereignty, to get to know each other, to overcome difficulties

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Page 50A-51 Cont'd.:

of personal and professional nature by a mutual exchange of thought.

In counties having a large number of local chapters these courses can be divided. Participation in these conventions is compulsory and official duties are not constituted an excuse under any circumstances.

. . . . . .

(d) The bearers of sovereignty will meet at least once a month with the leaders of the SA, SS, NSKK, HJ, as well as the RAD, and NSFK, in as far as they are located within their sector for mutual orientation.

3. Leader conferences in the District:

(a) District leaders (Qualeiter) with his staff every 8 to 14 days.

(b) It is further absolutely necessary that the directors of the GAU offices will meet with the county directors of their district once every three months for a three day convention (possibly at a district schooling castle) where they will have an opportunity to overcome difficulties of personal and professional nature, apart from hearing fundamental lectures, by social gatherings in the presence of the bearer of the sovereignty, by getting to know each other and by a mutual exchange of ideas. Participation in these conferences is compulsory and duty would not constitute an excuse under any circumstanees.

(c) The arrangement of social meeting in the presence of leaders of the organizations of RAD and NSFK of the respective zone of sovereignty. In the course of these meetings differences of opinions may be straightened out in d iscussions.

(d) The bearer of sovereignty will meet at least once a month with the leaders of the SA, SS, NSKK, HJ, as well a s the RAD and the NSFK who are within the zone for the purpose of mutual orientation.

Page 98.

Bearers of Sovereignty - (Hoheitstraeger).
Sectors of Sovereignty - (Hoheitsgebiete).

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Among the Political Directors (Politischeleiter) the Bearers of Sovereignty assume a special position. Contrary to the other Political Directors who have departmental missions and serve as advisers to the Bearers of Sovereignty, the Bearers of Sovereignty themselves are in charge of a geographical sector known as the Sector of Sovereignty (Hoheitsgebiete).

Bearers of Sovereignty are:

The Fuehrer.
The District Directors (Gauleiter).
The County Directors (Kreisleiter).
The Local Chapter Directors (Ortsgruppenleiter).
The Cell Directors (Zellenleiter).
The Block Directors (Blockleiter).
The Sectors of Sovereignty are:
The Reich.
The District.
The County.
The Local Chapter.
The Cell.
The Block.

Within their Sector of Sovereignty the Bearers of Sovereignty have sovereign political rights. They represent the Party within their Sector, internally and externally, and they are responsible for the entire political situation within their Sector. The Bearers of Sovereignty supervise all Party officers within their jurisdiction and they are responsible for the maintenance of discipline within their sector. On the other hand, the Directors of the Offices, etc., and of the affiliated organizations are responsible to their respective Bearers of Sovereignty as regards their specific missions apart from their responsibility towards their departmental superiors. The Bearers of Sovereignty are superior to all Political Directors, Managers, etc., within their sector. As regards personal considerations Bearers of Sovereignty, from a Local Chapter Director (Ortsgruppenleiter) on up are endowed with special rights. They may, within the provisions of their general directives regarding personnel authorizations, appointments, leaves, and the dismissal of Political Directors, execute the judgments of the Party law courts which have jurisdiction within their Sector of Sovereignty.

The Bearers of Sovereignty of the Party are not to be administrative officials for a certain sector but are to move in a continuous vital contact with the Political Directors and the population within their sector. The Bearers of Sovereignty are responsible for the proper and good supervision of all members of the nation within their sector. The supervision within a Local Chapter (Ortsgruppe) of the NSDAP should, if possible, not be

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conducted through its business office but through the Blocks and Cells and by the Directors of those units. Through the arrangement of regular interview hours everyone should be given the opportunity to contact his Bearer of Sovereignty.

. . . . The Party intends to achieve a state of affairs in which the individual German will find his way to the Party not only in cases of emergency but where the Party, upon its own initiative, as desired by the Fuehrer, will currently supervise and care for all members of the nation.

Page 70.

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE SA

The political leaders conduct the practical political work and care for the German nation.

The SA is the instrument of training and education through the Party. The parallel organizations, SS and NSKK, are charged with maintaining physical fitness and soldierly spirit within their organizations and with the possibility of commitment as an inner political troop.

. . . . . .

Smooth cooperation in the service of the Movement and the avoidance of all petty jealousies is the absolute duty of both parties.

. . . . . .

Mutual Leader Conferences.

To emphasize unity and to promote it, the following principles will apply:

Hoheitstrager (bearers of sovereignty), gauleiters, kreisleiters, etc., will meet at least once a month with the leaders of the SA, SS, NSKK, and HJ, as well as RAD and NSFK, as found within their zone for the purpose of mutual orientation.

More than that, it is desirable to invite the SA leader to other political Fuehrer talks and the political leader to the SA Fuehrer talks.

. . . . . .

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Page 71.

The Hoheitstrager is responsible for the entire political appearance of the Movement within his zone. The SA leader of that zone is tied to the directives of the Hoheitstrager in that respect.

Requisitioning the SA.

The Hoheitstrager is the ranking representative of the Party to include all organizations within his zone. He may requisition the SA located within his zone from the respective SA leader if they are needed for the execution of a political mission. The Hoheitstrager will then assign the mission to the SA.

. . . . . .

Should the Hoheitstrager need more SA for the execution of a political mission than is locally available, he then applies to the next higher office of sovereignty which, in turn, requests the SA from the SA office in his sector.

. . . . . .

Page 75.

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE SS

The directives laid down with regard to the relationship to the SA are similarly applicable to the SS.

. . . . . .

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE NSKK

The directives laid down with regard to the relationship to the SA are similarly applicable to the NSKK.

Page 76.

POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE HJ

The directives laid down with regard to the relationship to the SA are similarly applicable to the HJ.

In appointing leaders of the HJ and the DJ, the office of the HJ must procure the approval of the Hoheitstrager of his zone. This means that the Hoheitstrager can prevent the appointment of leaders unsuited for the leadership of youth. If his approval has not been procured, an appointment may be cancelled if he so requests.

. . . . . .

The political leader has the right to requisition the HJ, in the same manner as the SA, for the execution of a political action.

. . . . . .

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Page 76a.

THE POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE NS AVIATION CORPS (NSFK)

General Collaboration.

The ranking unit leader of the NSFK within the zone will be consulted during the general leader conferences by the Hoheitstrager of the NSDAP. Similarly, the Hoheitstrager or his deputy will be invited to general leader conferences and other meetings of the NSFK.

. . . . . .

Page 76b.

THE POLITICAL LEADER AND THE REICH LABOR SERVICE

General Collaboration.

Although the Reich Labor Service is no longer an organization within the NSDAP - on the basis of the Labor Duty Law of 26 June 1935 - the connection of this service with the Party is demonstrated by the appointment of the Reich Labor Leader to be Reichsleiter of the NSDAP.

To emphasize this union, the leaders of the Reich Labor Service within the zone will participate in the monthly leader conferences of the Hoheitstrager. More than that, it is desirable that the Reich Labor Leader will be invited to other political Fuehrer talks and, vice versa, the political leader to meetings of the Reich Labor Service.

Page 77.

THE POLITICAL LEADER AND THE STATE

To achieve unity of Party and State, the Chief of the Party Chancellery has been given the powers of a Reich Minister. In fundamental questions, the official channels of all Party offices and organizations of the NSDAP with the ministries and other State authorities and, in the opposite direction, of all State offices with organizations of the Party go through the Party Chancellery. This method will assure unified procedure of the Party towards the State.

The Chief of the Party Chancellery must be heard prior to the appointment of any higher civil servant; he will indicate the judgment of the Party towards the person of the proposed civil servant. To make sure of agreement between the municipal administration and the Party, the deputy of the NSDAP will have a decisive voice in the appointment and dismissal of the mayor, the aldermen, and the municipal councillors, and furthermore, in the following decisions of the mayor:

1. The decree of principal directives.

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2. The bestowal of honorary citizen rights and honorary titles.

The Chief of the Party Chancellery appoints the deputy of the NSDAP. On the basis of his directives, the gauleiter appoints the deputies as follows: for town and country districts, the kreisleiter. If this official happens to be an employee of a municipality or of an inspectorate, a gauinspector will be appointed. In special cases, the gauleiter may appoint himself as deputy.

Page 92.

Membership in Affiliated Organizations.

The tasks of the affiliated organizations are laid down by the chief offices of the Party which have jurisdiction in the zone of those organizations.

. . . . . .

Only those organizations may claim to uphold the Fuehrer principle and the form of National Socialist organization and thus be recognized as promoting the continuation of State and people in the National Socialist sense who have found, and will find in the future, structure, supervision, and general character through the Party.

All others, living an existence of their own, are to be turned away as outsiders and must either change or disappear from public life.

Page 99.

BLOCK OF THE NSDAP

A. BLOCKLEITER

1. Regional Sector.

The household: The household is the basic community upon which the block and cell system is built. The household is the organizational focal point of all the Germans united in an apartment and including roomers, domestic help, etc.

. . . . . .

The block of the NSDAP consists of 40 to 60 households (if possible no more than 50).

. . . . . .

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2. Personnel Questions.

a. The blockleiter is Hoheitstrager of the NSDAP

. . . . . .

c. Subordination: Within the Ortsgruppe (local chapter) the blockleiter is subordinate to the cell leader in disciplinary matters.

d. Appointment: The blockleiter will be appointed by the Ortsgruppenleiter (local chapter director).

. . . . . .

3. Tasks and Jurisdiction.

The blockleiter has jurisdiction over all matters within his zone relating to the Movement, and he is fully responsible to the cell leader.

. . . . . .

It is his duty to find people disseminating damaging rumors and to report them to the Ortsgruppe so that they may be reported to the respective State authorities.

The blockleiter must not only be preacher and defender of the National Socialist ideology towards the members of nation and Party entrusted to his political care, but he must also strive to achieve practical collaboration of the Party members within his block zone and he must make those of special talents and ability known to the Hoheitstrager.

The blockleiter shall continuously remind the Party members of their particular duties towards the people and the State.

. . . . . .

Furthermore, the blockleiter completes a list (card file) about the households.....

. . . . . .

It is the blockleiter's aim to achieve to the greatest extent possible that the sons and daughters of families within his zone become members of the various formations of the HJ, SA, SS, NSKK, as well as the corresponding affiliated organizations of the Party, and the German Labor Front, that they visit the National Socialist meetings, rallies, celebrations, etc. In short, the blockleiter must be an untiring activist and propagandist of the Movement.

. . . . . .

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Page 103 Cont'd.

In principle, the blockleiter will settle his official business verbally, and he will receive messages verbally and pass them on in the same way. Correspondance will only be used in cases of absolute necessity and practicability.

Page 104.

5. Attitude Towards Members of the Nation.

. . . . . .

a. The blockleiter conducts National Socialist propaganda from mouth to mouth. He will eventually awaken the understanding of the eternally dissatisfied as regards the frecuently misunderstood or wrongly interpreted measures and laws of the National Socialist government. He is to encourage the members of the nation to ask questions and he is to point out that they may go ahead and talk to him without having to expect difficulties. He will admonish them, however, to exercise discretion towards other members of the nation as regards loose talk. It is not necessary for him to fall in with complaints and gripes about possibly obvious shortcomings of any kind in order to demonstrate this solidarity, but he must always be eager to think in a possitive manner and to influence those under his care by his attitude of confidence.

. . . . . .

b. A condition to gain the confidence of all people is to maintain absolute secrecy in all matters.

. . . . . .

Page 110.

THE CELL OF THE NSDAP

A. CELL LEADER

1. Regional Sector.

The cell consists of four to eight blocks.

. . . . . .

2. Personnel Questions.

a. The cell leader is the Hoheitstrager of the NSDAP immediately superior to the block leader.

. . . . . .

Page 112.

3. Mission and Jurisdiction.

The missions of the cell leader correspond to the missions of the block leader.

. . . . . .

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THE ORTSGRUPPE (LOCAL CHAPTER) OF THE NSDAP

1. Regional Sector.

The zone of sovereignty includes one or more communities; if necessary, towns may be subdivided into several zones of sovereignty.

. . . . . .

Page 119.

4. The Ortsgruppenleiter (Local Chapter Director)

I. Personnel Questions.

a. The Ortsgruppenleiter of the NSDAP in his capacity as Hoheitstrager is endowed with special rights.

. . . . . .

Page 119a.

c. Place of Rank: The Ortsgruppenleiter is directly subordinate to the respective Kreisleiter (County Director).

d. Appointment: The Ortsgruppenleiter is appointed by the Kreisleiter.

. . . . . .

Page 120.

II. Mission and Jurisdiction.

(1). General Responsibility.

Contrary to the time before the assumption of power, the actions of the NSDAP are not limited to the care of its members but now include the care of the entire German nation. This results in the following basic conditions for the Ortsgruppenleiter and his office chiefs:

The Ortsgruppenleiter and his office chiefs must manage their Party duties in addition to the fulfillment of their professional and family duties.

Therefore, the proper conduct of Party tasks is only possible if the tasks of the individual and, in particular, the honorary co-workers of the Party are as limited as possible.

As Hoheitstrager, all expressions of the Party will emanate from him; he is responsible for the political and ideological leadership and organization within his zone of sovereignty.

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The Ortsgruppenleiter carries the over-all responsibility for the political results of all measures initiated by the offices, organizations and affiliated associations of the Party. The Party office directors (office chiefs, etc.) within the staff of the Ortsgruppenleiter are the deputies of the Hoheitstrager in their respective offices.

The Ortsgruppenleiter has the right to protest to the Kreisleiter against any measures contrary to the interests of the Party with regard to a unified political appearance in public.

. . . . . .

Page 121.

(2) Special Tasks and Duties.

. . . . . .

c. Leader Conferences: The Ortsgruppenleiter has the duty to issue directives in regular conferences.

. . . . . .

Page 130.

THE KREISLEITUNG OF THE NSDAP

Page 131.

4. The Kreisleiter (County Director).

I. Personnel Questions.

a. Place of Rank: The Kreisleiter is directly subordinate to the Gauleiter (District Director).

. . . . . .

c. Appointment: The Kreisleiter is appointed by the Fuehrer upon suggestion of the Gauleiter.

Pages 132/133/134.

II. Mission and Jurisdiction of the Kreisleiter.

The Kreisleiter carries the over-all responsibility towards the Gauleiter within his zone of sovereignty for the political and ideological training and organization of the political leaders, the Party members, as well as the population.

. . . . . .

Page 136.

GAULEITUNG OF THE NSDAP

The Gauleitung - Gauleiter and Gau staff - have the political

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Page 136 Cont'd.

leadership of a designated sector of the Reich and there they perform creative work.

1. Regional Sector.

The Gau represents the concentration of a number of Party counties (Parteikreis).

. . . . . .

4. The Gauleiter.

The Gauleiter is directly subordinate to the Fuehrer. He is appointed by the Fuehrer.

The Gauleiter bears the over-all responsibility to the Fuehrer for the sector of sovereignty entrusted to him. The rights, duties, and jurisdiction of the Gauleiter result primarily from the mission assigned by the Fuehrer and, apart from that, from detailed directives.

. . . . . .

Page 140b.

7 B. Functions.

(1) The edition of the official gazette of the Gauleitung.

. . . . . .

(3) The central coordination office of the Gau directorate with the State authorities (Reich deputies, police, Gestapo, etc.). The arrangement of conferences between the Gauleiter and offices outside the Party (State, economy, and others) inasmuch as several Gau main offices or Gau offices are interested, in the presence of the respective professional Gau office directors.

(4) The installation of the M Section into the Gau staff office and, thus, the connection to the Armed Forces.

. . . . . .

(7) Preparation of matters of pardon and commutation of sentence.

. . . . . .

Page 141a.

C. Structure.

To be able to handle all these tasks the staff office director of the Gau is assigned the necessary number of co-workers. The above-mentioned tasks of the staff office director of the Gau are combined in the following main offices.

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Page 14la Cont'd.

(1) Referee for questions of the Armed Forces (mobilization matters).

(2) Information and report matters.

(3) Pardon matters.

(4) Matters of interior conduct of business in as far as these are not a concern of the Gau treasurer.

(5) Chancellery for personal -- official concerns of the Gauleiter and the Deputy Gauleiter.

(6) Law consultant of the Gau.

(7) Complaints and reception of visitors.

Page 146.

THE FUEHRER

The recognition of the sociologic l mismanagement in prewar Germany which prevented the growth of a genuine peoples' community, the front line experiences of the World War filled with the spirit of comradeship, and the disgust with the traitorous pacifist post-war Germany, matured the Fuehrer's decision to become a politician and to give the German people a state form which would assure its justified life interests for centuries.

To achieve this aim the Fuehrer created the National Socialist German Workers' Party. He filled it with his spirit and his will, and with it he conquered the power of the State on 30 January 1933. The Fuehrer's will is supreme in the Party. As supreme bearer of sovereignty in the Movement, he possesses the right of pardon in Party court matters.

By authority of the law about the Chief of State of the German Reich, dated 1 August 1934, the office of the Reich President has been combined with that of the Reich Chancellery. Consequently, the powers heretofore possessed by the Reich President were transferred to the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler. Through this law, the conduct of Party and State has been combined in one hand. By desire of the Fuehrer, a plebiscite was conducted on this law on 19 August 1934. On this day, the German people chose Adolf Hitler to be their sole leader. He is responsible only to his own conscience and to the German nation.

To assist him, particularly in party-political questions, the Fuehrer uses the PARTY CHANCELLERY.

The Chief of the Party Chancellery, to guarantee closest collaboration between the offices of the Party and the State

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H1233 - 0062

Page 146 Cont'd.

authorities, has the powers of a Reich Minister and is a member of the Reich Cabinet.

With the execution of tasks particular to the Party, the Fuehrer has entrusted the REICHSLEITER within the Reich Directorate of the NSDAP.

Pages 148/149.

THE REICH DIRECTORATE OF THE NSDAP

The NSDAP represents the political conception, the political conscience, and the political will of the German nation. Political conception, political conscience, and political will are embodied in the person of the Fuehrer. Based on his directives and in accordance with the program of the NSDAP, the organs of the Reich Directorate directionally determine the political aims of the German people. It is in the Reich Directorate where the strings of the organization of the German people and the State meet. By endowment of the Chief of the Party Chancellery with the powers of a Reich Minister, and by special administrative directives, the penetration of the State apparatus with the political will of the Party is guaranteed. It is the task of the separate organs of the Reich Directorate to maintain as close a contact as possible with the life of the nation through their sub-offices in the Gaus. Observations at the front are to be collected and exploited by the offices of the Reich Directorate.

The structure of the Reich Directorate is thus that the channel from the lowest Party office upwards shows the most minute weaknesses and changes in the mood of the people, and that the directives thereby produced in the Reich Directorate will reach the outer command posts of the Party quickly and clearly.

The Reich Directorate, then, sees to it that the reports of the mood of the people will move from the lower to the higher echelons uninterruptedly and quickly, and that the will of the Fuehrer will reach the most distant branches quickly and accurately, even as in the healthy organism of a tree, where the roots receive the food from the soil and lead it into the leaves while the juices formed in the leaves are being sent to the most distant roots. This coordination guarantees an ever-renewed reception of power and an ever-strengthening anchorage of the roots, and it permits the crown to spread further and further, to reach higher and higher, and yet to withstand wind and weather.

Since the National Socialist Movement has originated from the people, it is the most noble task of the Reich Directorate to watch that the strong roots of the Party - namely its ties with the nation - will not die off.

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Doc. No. 1893-PS

Pages 148/149 Cont'd.

Another essential task of the Reich Directorate is to assure a good selection of leaders. It is the duty of the Reich Directorate to see that there is leadership in all phases of life, a leadership which is firmly tied to National Socialist ideology and which promotes its dissemination with all its energy.

Apart from the general great political tasks which are the responsibility of the Reich Directorate, it will also see that the Party is well organized in all its offices. For that purpose, the Reich Organization Leader exercises a continuous supervision of the organizations of the entire Party apparatus, and he prevents the birth of a bureaucracy which would paralize the striking power of the Party. It is the supreme task of the Reich Organization Leader to preserve the Party as a well-sharpened sword for the Fuehrer.

The inner organization of the Reich Directorate serves for the execution of the above-named tasks. The number of its offices is so arranged that there will be a representation of all phases of national life within the Reich Directorate. The offices will have subordinate organizations in the other zones of sovereignty as may become necessary. The tasks, jurisdiction, etc., of the offices are further defined in detail in the following chapters.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 1893-PS.

3 November 1945

I, Gerard Schaefer, 2nd Lt., Inf., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1893-PS.

Gerard Schaefer,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
01332102.

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Exhibit USA 680
Filed Jan. 16, 1946

H1233 - 0064

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1948-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1948-PS

The Reichsstatthalter in Vienna
I a Pol.-VIII- 136/40 Vienna 7 November 1940

Subject: Compulsory Labor of Ablebodied Jews.

1.) Notice:

On 5 November 1940 telephone conversation with Colonel (Standartenfuehrer) Huber of the Gestapo. The Gestapo has received directions from the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA), as to how ablebodied Jews should be drafted for compulsory labor service. Investigations are being made at present by the Gestapo, to find out how many ablebodied Jews are still available in order to make plans for the contemplated mass projects. It is assumed that there are not many more Jews available. If some should still be available, however, the Gestapo has no scrouples to use the Jews even for the removal of the destroyed synagogues.

SS Colonel Huber will report personally to the "Regierungspraesident" in this matter.

I have reported to the "Regierungspraesident" accordingly. The matter should further be kept in mind.

2.) Presented anew: 25 November 1940

Presented anew: 20.12.40
(Initialed)

By order:

(signature)

Dr. Fischer.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1948-PS

23. November 1945

I, Wolfgang E. THORMANN, M/Sgt., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1948-PS.

Wolfgang E. THORMANN
M/Sgt.
33779426

H1233 - 0065

Exhibit USA 681
Filed Jan. 16, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1950 -PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C O P Y

The Reichminister and
Chief of the Reich
Chancellory
RK. 789 B secret

Berlin, W8 3 Dec. 40
Voss Str. 6

S E C R E T

Rubber Stamp

Rec'd 13 Dec 1940
Ia Pol VIII -153/40g Blg A

To the Reich Governor in V I E N N A
Gauleiter von SCHIRACH
V I E N N A

Dear Mr. von SCHIRACH,

As REICHSLEITER BORMANN informs me, the Fuehrer has decided after receipt of one of the reports made by you, that the 60 000 Jews, still residing in the REICHSGAU VIENNA, will be deported most rapidly, that is still during the war, to the GENERAL GOUVERNEMENT because of the housing shortage prevalent in Vienna I have informed the Governor General in CRACOW as well as the REICHSFUEHRER - SS about this decision of the FUEHRER, and I request you also to falze cognisance of it.

HEIL HITLER!

Your Obedient

/s/ Dr. LAMMERS.

in pencil

COPIES
1. to Dr. Dellbruegge
2. REG. PRAES. J U N G

I a Pol
Copy given to PP & HAGO

9 DEC 40/ HK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1950 - PS

28th November 1945.

I, WILLIARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) 391 590; hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document 1950 - PS.

WILLIARD E. SKIDMORE

Lt. (jg) 391 590.

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1950-PS

Filed 15.1.46
USA 668

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2229-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

1933 NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE PARTEI-KORRESPONDENZ, PAGES 2 AND 3

Issue 423, 22 June 1933, of "NSK" or "Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz" (National Socialist Party Press Agency), also termed "NSK, Pressedienst der NSDAP" (NSK, Press Service of the NSDAP), the official news agency of the NSDAP. Edited by Wilhelm Weiss. Responsible for communications of the Reich Press Office (Reichspressestelle) Dr. Otto Dietrich, Reich Press Chief (Reichspressechef). Published by Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

THE REICH YOUTH LEADER AT WORK

IMPORTANT ORDER OF BALDUR VON SCHIRACH

NSK Berlin, 22 June

The Youth Leader of the German Reich, Baldur v o n S c h i r a c h, has published the following order:

.....

ORDER 2.

1. The Greater German League (Grossdeutscher Bund), together with its sub- and member organizations, is dissolved as of 17 June 1933. The property of the Greater German League and of the affiliated sub- and member organizations is to be secured. Thus, along with the Greater German League the following have been dissolved:

1. Free Band of the Young Nation (Freischar Junger Nation)
2. German Free Band (Deutsche Freischar)
3. German Boy Scout League (Deutscher Pfadfinderbund)
4. The Geuses (Die Geusen)
5. Community Circle of German Boy Scouts (Ringgemeinschaft deutscher Pfadfinder)
6. Circle of German Boy Scout Districts (Ring deutscher Pfadfindergau
7. German Boy Scout Corps (Deutsches Pfadfinderkorps)
8. Free Band of Protestant Boy Scouts (Freischar evangelischer Pfadfinder)

2. The Reich Committee of German Youth Associations (Reichsausschuss der deutschen Jugendverbände) is dissolved herewith. Previous tasks of the Reich Committee will be taken over into the expanded sphere of tasks of the Youth Leadership of the German Reich.

3. All Youth Organizations in Germany are to be reported to the Youth Leader of the German Reich (Berlin NW 40, 10, Kronprinzenufer, Department for Organizations. Youth Organizations which have not reported, or reported only incompletely, by 15 July 1933 are to be considered as dissolved. It is expressly emphasized that the term "Youth Organizations" also comprises such organizations which are groups within adult organizations. The reports are to be submitted by the top leadership of individual youth organizations for the entire organization. Insofar as the youth groups of adult organizations do not have centralized youth leadership, the leadership of the adult organization is obligated to submit the report.

It is mandatory that the report contain:

1. name of the society (with accurate information about the legal status of the society);
2. board of directors of the society (accurate information about name, residence, and telephone number (if applicable);
3. information relative to person authorized to represent the society;
4. office of the society (telephone);

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5. banking and postal checking accounts of the society, with indication who is authorized to sign for the society there;

6. accurate membership figures with indication when the figures were ascertained;

7. statutes of the society;

8. information about the organizational structure of the society, insofar as they are not contained in the statutes;

9. information about chairmen of districts, regions, states, or similar subdivisions;

4. The tasks of the Youth Leader of the German Reich must be accomplished partially with the help of contributions of affiliated organizations. The amount of contributions will be fixed in the very near future.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2229-PS

24 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf. O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2229-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1233-0067

66

OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 2260-PS

From Page 1, Issue 422, 21 June 1933, of "NSK" or "NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE PARTEIKORRESPONDENZ" (National Socialist Party Press Agency), also termed "NSK, Pressedienst der NSDAP" (NSK, Press Service of the NSDAP), the official news agency of the NSDAP. Edited by Wilhelm Weiss. Responsible for communications of the Reich Press Office (Reichspressestelle) Dr. Otto Dietrich, Reich Press Chief (Reichspressechef). Published by Franz Eher Successor, Munich.

SETTLEMENT OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NSDAP AND STAHLHELM (STEEL HELMETS).

NSK The Reich Press Office of the NSDAP informs us:

The following agreement was reached in a conference that took place today between the Reich Chancellor, the Reich Labor Minister Seldte, the Reichswehr (War) Minister and the Vice-Chancellor:

To ensure the striking power of the National Socialist revolution the Stahlhelm, League of front-line Soldiers (Bund der Frontsoldaten), integrates itself into the National Socialist movement in the following manner:

a) The Old-Guard Nucleus of the Stahlhelm (Kernstahlhelm) remains, as heretofore, under the leadership of the League Leader (Bundesführer).

b) The League Leader prohibits, as of now, any party membership except that in the NSDAP to members of the Old-Guard Nucleus of the Stahlhelm (Kernstahlhelm).

c) The leader of the NSDAP, Adolf Hitler, thus permits membership in the Stahlhelm for the NSDAP.

d) The Stahlhelm Youth (Jungstahlhelm) takes its place side by side with the SA and SS, and is subordinate to the Supreme SA Leader (Obersten SA-Fuehre The "Scharnhorst" will be integrated into the Hitler Youth (Hitler Jugend).

e) The leader of the Stahlhelm Youth (Jungstahlhelm), von Morozowicz, joins the staff of the Supreme SA Leader.

Berlin, 21 June 1933.

Adolf Hitler
Franz Seldte

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2260-PS

24 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2260-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-133 55 67.

2260-PS

H1233 - 0068

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H1233 - 0069

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2306-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Baldur von Schirach

REVOLUTION DER ERZIEHUNG
(Revolution of Education)

EXCERPTS

Page 51

"The struggle for the unification of the German youth is finished. I considered it as my duty to conduct it in a hard and uncompromising manner. Many might not have realized why we went through so much trouble for the sake of the youth. And yet: The National Socialist German Workers' Party, whose trustee I felt I always was and always will be, this party considered the struggle for the youth as the decisive element for the future of the German nation."

Page 52

"And I promise the German public that the youth of the German Reich, the youth of Adolf Hitler will accomplish its duty in the spirit of the man to whom alone their lives belong."

Page 63

"I am responsible to the Reich that the entire youth of Germany will be educated physically, morally and spiritually in the spirit of the National Socialist Idea of the State."

2306-PS

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2306-PS

16 November 1945

I, M/Sgt. WOLFGANG E. THORLANN, 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2306-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORLANN
M/Sgt. 33779426

Filed
Read 15.1.46 USA 673

H1233 - 0070

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2396-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SOURCE: Handbuch des gesamten Jugendrechts Vol. I, Group 1, pp 19a,b.20.
The Hitler Youth Patrol Services (HJ Streifendienst)
(Amtl. Nachrichtenblatt RJF from 7 Oct 1938)

Organization of the Streifendienst

1. Since the Streifendienst in the HJ has to perform tasks similar to those of the SS for the whole movement, it is organized as a special unit for the purpose of securing recruits for the general SS; however, as much as possible recruits for the SS special troops, for SS death head troops, and for the officer candidate schools should also be taken from these formations.

2. The Streifendienst will be organized as of now in each Bann as special unit with the strength of a Gefolgschaft (100, boys). It is those under the leadership of the SRD Gefolgschaft leader who, as active unit leader, is directly responsibl to the Bann leader. The district inspector for the HJ Streifendienst remains as before the referent for the Streifendienst in the staffs of the territories.

3. The Streifendienst is to be organized in such a way that it reaches the full stronght of a Gefolgschaft in every Bann by the 1 April 1940. In country Banns the Streifendienst-members are to be distributed between several posts. The exact distribution will be determined by executive directives by the department in charge of organization in the districts. The Streifendienst can be joined after completion of the 15th year.

4a. The selection of Streifendienst members is made according to the principles of racial selection of the Schutzstaffel; the competent officials of the Schutzstaffel, primarily unit leaders, race authorities, and SS physicians, will be consulted for the admission test.

b. By the 1 April 1940 an average stronght of 150 men should be attained by the Gefolgschaft. The final number will be determined later on for every Bann by executive directive. Cooperation with the Schutzstaffel:

(1) The streifendienst represents a HJ unit as all others. All rights concerning leadership, training, and disciplinary measures are exclusively matters for the HJ authorities.

(2) The Reich leader of the SS designates for every Bann an SS office with which the Streifendienst cooperate Also, the designation of a higher SS office which is competent for each HJ district will follow.

(3) In every Bann the Streifendienst keeps duplicate rosters and files which are obligatory for the HJ. T second copyis put at the disposal of the SS office. In the membership lists of the Streifendienst the HJ members are liste who are eligible according to age and are active as subleaders the other HJ units and have the desire to enter the Schuztstaff later on.

(4) The Streifendienst unit of a Bann has to cooperate as closely and comradely as possible with the SS offi designated by the Reichsfuehrer SS. This cooperation extends particularly to the following points:

(a) Within the framework of the training of the Streifendienst-members the Schutzstaffel has to be given enough time and opportunity to speak about their tasks and aims

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(b) On request the Schutzstaffel will furnish athletic teachers and teaching material.

(c) During the time of the organization of the Streifendienst subleaders can be asked for from the Schutzstaffel who during the activity in the Streifendienst, however, are transferred as HJ leaders.

(d) Streifendienst as well as Schutzstaffel are invited at the respective meetings.

(5) To insure from the beginning a good understanding between Reich youth leadership and Reich SS leadership a liaison office will be ordered from the Reich youth leadership to the SS main office starting 1 Oct. 1938. The appointment of other leaders to the SS sections is a subject to a future agreement.

(6) After the organization is completed the Schutzstaffel takes its replacement primarily from these Streifendienst members. Admission of youths of German blood who are not members of the HJ is then possible only after information and advice of the competent Bann leader.

H1233-0072

Handbuch des Gesamten Jugendrechts, vol.1, group 3,
school law, p.7.

Confidence teachers of the Hitler Youth.-

School Youth wardens of the Hitler Youth (HJ).

Preamble

School and HJ have to fulfill their definite tasks; actually, however, they have many common points of contact. The wish on the part of HJ leaders and of teachers, to evaluate these common tasks in the best manner for the good of the Youth in their charge, has been fulfilled by the fundamental decree of 28 Mar 1938 (see group "C" p.6) concerning commitment of confidence teachers.

The HJ designates these new collaborators as "school youth wardens of the HJ."

With this institution the school follows the custom which has long been established in commercial firms: The school youth warden becomes the equivalent of the firm youth warden of the German work front (DAF) who is also an HJ leader, The Reich and Prussian minister for education, science, and popular education has now also recognized the school youth warden of the HJ officially in a decree on the "confidence teachers of the HJ". By this decree the liaison teacher system, which has so far existed in various fields, is eliminated. The tasks of an educational and social nature which have so far been performed thus in addition to lecturing are now transferred uniformly to the school youth warden of the HJ who is simultaneously confidence teacher of the school. Since the Reich ministry for education already uses the term "youth warden" in another connection (school community), the decree talks about "confidence teachers".

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXCERPT FROM 2396-PS

9 November 1945

I, ERNST M.COHN, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document 2396-PS.

ERNST M.COHN
33925738

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Ref Exh 15.1.46 USA 677

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2398-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DAS ARCHIV NO. 65
August, 1939

Pages 601-602

Cooperation of Hitler Youth with Wehrmacht - 11-8-39

Between the High Command of the Wehrmacht and the Reich youth leadership an agreement was made which represents the result of a close cooperation of the Chief of the High Command of the Wehrmacht, General Keitel, and the youth leader of the German Reich, v. Schirach, and secures the collaboration of the Wehrmacht in the military education of the HY. In this connection it was announced that it is possible to push the training of the HY leaders in field service, since the training at the rifle range is almost completed.

The agreement says about the military education of the HY:

"While it is exclusively the task of the HY to attend to the training of their units in this direction, it is suitable in the sense of a uniform training corresponding to the demands of the Wehrmacht to support the leadership of the HY for their responsible task as trainers and educators in all fields of training for defense by special courses. In the leader schools of the HY, particularly in the two Reich schools for shooting practice and field exercises and in the district leader schools, 30,000 HY leaders are already being trained annually in field service. The agreement with the Wehrmacht gives the possibility of roughly doubling that number. The billeting and messing of the HY leaders is done, according to the regulations for execution already published, in the barracks, drill grounds, etc., of the Wehrmacht at a daily cost of 25 pfennig. The field training is accomplished according to the two-weeks schedule of the Reich field exercise schools of the HY in order to achieve a generally uniform training. The direction of the courses is in the hands of a HY leader. During the service the participants are under the command of the military trainers. Besides military trainers, HY trainers are also used. As military trainers, officers and non-commissioned officers who were former HY leaders are preferably used. With this support it will be achieved in the course of the year that the field service becomes as much a general HY service as the shooting service of the HY, which has reached such an extent that in the past year 60 million shots were fired and that from year to year considerable improvement is noted.

"For the purpose of as close connection as possible between HY and Wehrmacht the individual Banne are referred to the troop units (battalions, etc.) in their territory. These troop units take charge as far as possible of supplying materiel and personnel, not only for the courses but also for all affairs serving the common aims (especially in regard to swimming training). The same troop unit also provides the liaison officer and his deputy for the respective Bann. Former HY leaders, who are specially selected for this important task according to personality and who volunteered for it, are to be assigned as the liaison officers and deputies, as far as possible.

2398-PS

H1233-0073

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H1233 - 0074

"This agreement with all its regulations for execution is already in force. A great number of courses are in progress."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2398-PS

17 November 1945

I, VIRGINIA von SCHON, X046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2398-PS.

VIRGINIA von SCHON
X046318

From Ex. USA 43

H1233-0075

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2401-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Organizationsbuch der NSDAP (1938 issue)

The Hitler Youth (H J) as recruits for future leaders.
(Pages 80/81)

To secure for the Party valuable and trained recruits for leadership, suitable Hitler boys of over 17 can be assigned for education and training to leaders from local unit leaders on upwards.

The HJ boys are exempted from the service in the HJ during the time of assignment to the Party service. The selection will be made by the leader together with the competent HJ leader. Care should be taken that boys from all classes of the people are selected.

After a training period of one to one and a half years during which the HJ boys are to be familiarized with all practical office duties they are to attend the Gaufuehrer (district leader) school. After termination of the training a detailed aptitude testimonial for each HJ boy is issued and kept at the competent personnel office. The HJ boys, so trained, are then assigned to a local unit as block leaders and should be promoted later on according to aptitude and openings.

Besides above mentioned conditions for selections in general a process of elimination results from the fact that from the youth on the German is cared for, guided and educated by the Party.

First they are assembled in the Jungvolk from which the youth people are transferred into the HJ.

The boy of the HJ enters the SA, SS, the NSKK or the NSFK or participates in the work in affiliated organizations of the Party. After labor and army service he returns for service to the Party and its affiliations, resp.

2401-PS

In selecting people for the leader corps of the party, including all organizations, the individual examined according to character, straight forward behavior, honesty ability of understanding, ability of leadership, communal feeling, reliability, sense of justice, independent thinking and acting and general knowledge, bravery and determination.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No 2401-PS

16 November 1945

I, ERNST, M.COHN, Pfc, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2401-PS.

ERNST, M. COHN
Pfc
33925738

Exhibit No 679
Filed Jan. 16, 1946

2441-PS

H1233 - 0076

State of New York)
) SS
County of New York)

GREGOR ZIEMER, being duly sworn deposes and says that:

The following are true and correct extracts from the book entitled "Education for Death", of which I am the author, and which was published by the Oxford University Press in the year 1941; and that the statements made in these extracts are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief:

Pg.11 "I knew enough about Nazi red tape to realize that if I wrote a letter it would get buried under the huge piles of decrees and counter-decrees which Herr Rust was always pouring into Germany. I would never see the inside of a German School. But I prepared my request, stating that I was an American in charge of the American School, grateful for German hospitality; that I was eager to understand the new Nazi methods and the efficient administration in his department; that I would soon return to America, would be asked about Nazi pedagogy, and would be able to talk with much more authority if I had actually visited some of the Nazi schools that were producing such unprecedented results.

"The interview was one I shall not forget. Nor have I forgotten much of the exact phraseology used by Herr Rust (Minister of Education). My notes were written out very completely in the lobby of the Adlon Hotel, two minutes from the Ministry.

Pg.12 "Rust was a huge man, overflowing his mahogany chair and lolling over his polished desk. He was pasty-faced, his eyes shifted from object to object, his mustache twitched. He seemed indescribably sad and appeared to find concentration difficult.

"Heil Hitler! he greeted me without rising. He glanced at my letter lying on the desk. 'You are an Amerikaner?'

'Yes, Herr Minister.'

'What do you Americans teach about us Nazis in your schools in America?'

I regretted exceedingly that I could not tell him. I had not been back in America for some time, I said.

'But here in your American School in Berlin - you have an American school, nicht? - What do you teach about us?'

I regretted again. Our school has only one purpose, I declared: to keep American Children in touch with American education. We avoided all politics. We taught only arithmetic, geography, writing, French, science. Of course, we availed ourselves humbly of the cultural opportunities Germany offered; we visited German museums, attended operas, and studied historic spots . . .

"'And you have Jews in your school', he thundered, interrupting me.

I was on thin ice. He knew that I realized it.

'Herr Minister,' I said, 'these Jewish students are boys and girls who are going to America shortly. And you don't want them in your schools, do you?"

Pg 13 I can still hear his answer. His half-shut eyes suddenly blazed hatred. 'America,' he said, 'America is foolish, furchtbar foolish, to absorb so many Jews. But then, America always has been foolish. Americans always know everything better. You will see. I believe some day Germany will have to teach America a good lesson. And now - what do you want of me?'

I repeated in substance what I had already written.

He leaned back again, seemed to consider, toyed with the Iron Cross on the left pocket of his brown Hitler shirt.

'You want to inspect our institutions. Why?'

I told him his system had been remarkably successful for its purpose. I wanted to confirm that personally.

2441-PS

H1233-0077

"He peered at me as if trying to discover any lurking thoughts I might have. Impatiently he punched a button.

'Bring me the official teachers' manual,' he ordered.

A paper-covered book, as thick as a high school algebra text, was reverently laid on his desk.

Rust became very official. In the book, he said, I would find the complete outline of all work done in Nazi schools. In the introduction, he added with self-satisfaction, I would discover what the Minister for Culture and Education and personally decreed. In these pages he had made his own views perfectly clear. I was advised to study the manual and tell American teachers about it. It would reveal that Young Germany was in deadly earnest.

"I have another direct quotation in my notes: 'Germany always has
pg 14 been and by rights ought to be the focal point of culture in the world,' Rust informed me, pounding the table. 'Your democracies have temporarily degraded us with the cursed Treaty of Versailles. Those days are gone, never to return. German Nordic Culture will cover the world, will sweep all before it - wird alles vor sich her fegen. We will give your request due consideration. Meanwhile, you have the manual, the official basis for our education. Study it. Heil Hitler, Sieg Heil!'

"I had ample time to examine the precious teachers' manual, for I heard nothing more from the Ministry for weeks.

That manual had the ponderous title: Erziehung und Unterricht - Amtliche Ausgabe des Reichs und Preuszischen Ministeriums fuer Wissenschaft, Erziehung, und Volksbildung. It was printed for the government by the Weidmannsche Verlagsbuchhandlung. The issue Rust gave me was dated 1938. There have been no new editions, according to the latest reports that I have been able to get from Berlin.

"As nearly as one can translate words, the connotations of which are more important than the denotations, the title of the manual menas: Education and Instruction, Official Publication of the Reich and Prussian Ministry of Knowledge, Education, and National Culture. It offered a fruitful field for investigation.

"After reading it I talked with scores of Nazi teachers about it. To them it seemed perfectly normal, a straightforward exposition of Nazi educational ideals. Some considered it almost too conservative.
Pg 15 And Rust, I was informed, was never regarded as unduly radical - was, on the contrary, decidedly quiet and considerate in what he said, wrote, and did.

"I first inspected the introduction to which Rust had made personal reference, and of which he was obviously very proud. Compared with the educational methods of any country in Europe, Asia, or South America, the theories promulgated in the first twenty-two pages of this book are unique in spirit, content, and presentation.

"The orders Rust gives his teachers are couched in brutal, dogmatic words, saturated with the Nazi ideal that Nordic Nazi Might makes Universal Right.

The Manual has its own Nazi terminology. A teacher is not spoken of as a teacher (Lehrer) but an Erzieher. The word suggests an iron disciplinarian who does not instruct but commands, and whose orders are backed up with force if necessary.

"Matters of the spirit are frankly and energetically belittled. Physical education, education for action, is alone worthy of the Nazi teacher's attention. All else can be dismissed as non-essential.

"Nazi education transcends old-fashioned pedagogy. Education in Hitler schools is not the result of a gradual evolution, but of revolution, It stems from political conflict and political victory.

"The Nazi schools are no place for weaklings. All children must, of course, finish the primary school before they are ten; but after that schools are proving-grounds for the Party. Those who betray any weakness of body or have not the capacities for absolute obedience and submission must be expelled.

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Pg 16 'Students who are unable to produce required results (who are Leistungsunfaehig) or who betray any weakness, are to be kept out of the secondary schools,' states the iron Minister to his iron-minded teachers on page one of his iron-clad manual.

"The regime draws a sharp distinction between girls, inherently weak, and boys, natural exponents of Strength. Boys and girls have nothing in common. Their aims, their purposes in life, are fundamentally different. Boys will become soldiers; girls will become breeders. Co-educational schools are manifestations of decadent democracies and hence are taboo.

"Rust decrees that in Nazi schools the norm is physical education. After that, German, biology, science, mathematics, and history for the boys; eugenics and home economics for the girls. Other subjects are permissible if they are taught to promote Nazi ideals. Spritiual education is definitely unimportant.

"Herr Rust is, of course, merely echoing the dictates of his Fuehrer, who has made it clear in speeches, letters, and in Mein Kampf that the education of the body must be paramount.

"Rust has instituted a new type of class, which he explains on page three. It is the Arbeitsgemeinschaft, a form of army-community group in the school, which discards marks, credit s, and formal instruction. It is a clannish gathering of those students who show the greatest aptitude for Party duties. These Arbeitsgemeinschaften form the political units in the schools; members exert salutary influence on other students less alert to the privileges of National Socialism. Anyone who belong to this unit is so thoroughly steeped
pg.17 in Nazi ideology that he can go out and enlighten those who are not aware of their duties as Nazis.

"All classes must be flexible in their schedules. Should military parades or Party duties take students out of class, they are not to be molested with any form of review or make-up work later; teachers are notto stress class attendance.

"Nor is there to exist a rigid system of lesson plans. A history class, for instance, should be so organized that it can deviate at any moment from routine and avail itself of new material provided by Nazi activity. A biology class must be integrated only to the point where the instructor can make use of new racial angles as the Party wishes them stressed. For a while Russians were enemies of the State, then became allies, then enemies again. The schools reflected this change carefully and in detail. The schedule in a geography class must be so adjusted that new parts of the globe can be discussed as they become objects of interest subsequent to new conquests.

pg.25 "When does the Nazi Party become interested in the German child?' I asked a high official in the imposing office of Baldur von Schirach, Marshal of Militant Young Germany, Kronprinzen Ufer 10, Berlin.

'Before it is conceived,' was the quick answer."

"The tall young official glowed with arrogant enthusiasm. He saw my astonishment and explained in detail that there would be little use in driving out the impure Jew if Germany did not make a scientific effort to prevent undesirables from being born. Hitler wanted a superrace; this could result only from mating of healthy individuals.

His desk was littered with pamphlets; the wall was colored with statistical graphs and curves, all indicating the low birthrate during the German republic, but revealing an astonishing rise since 1933.

He lectured me on the efficiency of the Nazi Gesundheitsamt (health office) and the examinations which young mating couples
Pg 26 cheerfully undergo before they obtain the Party sanction to mate.

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He intimated that soon the Nazi health certificate would replace marriage documents. He explained the Erbgesundheitsgesetz, the Nazi law for hereditary good health.

'Is there no slip-up?' I inquired. 'Are there not undesirable who have children anyway, in spite of laws? Can you control the biological urge of a nation?'

'But we do not wish to control or stifle the biological urge,' he exclaimed briskly. 'On the contrary, we are fostering it wherever we can. But soon there will be no puny, feeble-minded, diseased children in Germany!'

"I needed more information. He was very patient, but peered at me as if my naïvete was appaling to him.

The undesirables, the feeble-minded, those afflicted with incurable diseases , even the antagonistic in spirit would not have any more children, he explained. That was the wish of the Fuehrer, and Young Germany carried out his decrees.

He thought for a while and then asked if I would not like to see what he meant. Of course, I would.

'Your nerves - are they strong?' he asked. I told him they were as strong as the average. He asked to see my letter once more. For the second time in a few minutes I produced the document from the Ministry which had made it possible for me to see this official in the first place. He studied it carefully, held it up to the light, and inspected the water-mark. He seemed satisfied.

pg.27 'Well,' he said, 'the Herr Minister Rust says you are to see things, and so you shall see them.'

"We walked along the winding shore of the Spree River, and came to Friedrichstrasse, the main business street of old Berlin. Across that, we found Ziegelstrasse.

'Here,' said my Nazi guide, as he entered one of the forbidding brick buildings. 'Here is the place where we prove that our interest in the child begins before he is born. This is a Frauen Klinik - a city hospital for women.'

His black S.S. uniform opened all doors. In a small locker room we slipped into surgical aprons. We climbed some stairs and entered a second floor gallery, separated from an oval, well-illuminated operating room by a glass wall. Down below six doctors were hard at work.

"What I saw drove the blood from my face for a while, I admit. Hospital beds came and went with methodical precision. The doctors made quick, deft incisions in white abdomen walls, spread the slit, and applied surgical clamps. They probed, delicately lifted a tube which they wrapped and cut. The wound was sewed, and the body was wheeled off to be replaced by another.

'What are they doing?' I asked.

He informed me they were doing what the Third Reich had to do if Germany wanted to have a race of super-soldiers. 'These doctors,' he said, 'are sterilizing women.'

For more than an hour I saw women come in with the cradle of life intact, and leave empty shells.

pg.28 "I asked what type of women were thus being disciplined, and was informed they were the mentally sick, women with low resistance, women who had proved through other births that their offspring were not strong. They were women suffering from defects."

'We are even eradicating color-blindness in the Third Reich,' my S.S. guide told me. 'We must not have soldiers who are color-blind. It is transmitted only by women.'

"Upon questioning he admitted that some of the women were sterilized because they were enemies of the State. Many of them should be in concentration camps.

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'It is not humane to keep women in concentration camps,' he said. 'But a sterilized woman loses her interest in politics, especially if her fellow-women know that she is sterilized. And we see to it that the others find out'.

"He could not tell me how many women were sterilized yearly; but he knew that in this particular clinic six doctors operated four days a week. The process had been going on in all larger German cities since 1933.

'Who decides that the women are to be sterilized?' I asked. I do not require notes to quote his answer. It planted itself in my memory.

'We have courts, my dear Herr Direktor Ziemer. We have courts. It is all done very legally, rest assured. We have law and order.'

Pg 30 "The most typical one (home for unmarried mothers) was near a small village in the Harz Hills, among the pines and lacks - Bad Sachsa. The large wooden structure, four stories high, had formerly been a luxury hotel managed by a Jew who is now in Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp. The swastika over it fluttered gaily. The spacious reception room was airy, comfortably supplied with wicker furniture, white curtains, and flowers.

"My arrival was expected. The middle-aged matron in charge greeted me with the usual Heil Hitler. I told her I was especially interested in what the Party did for women who were going to have State children (formerly known as illegitimate children).

"I was informed that the home was especially anxious to have such girls. They deserved special credit and special care for contributing a child to the State. According to the matron, some of these girls still found silly, narrow-minded disapproval among relatives. As a result they occasionally developed Hemmungen (spiritual inhibitions). Thus handicapped, they would not produce good super-children. But they found peace and quiet in the NSV (1) homes; the Party paid the bill.

"When I asked if I could talk to one of the prospective mothers, pg 31 she looked at me speculatively, trying to discover my motive in asking. Her sharp blue eyes betrayed distrust for a moment, but that passed.

"Some of them, she told me, would not wish to talk to me, for they were in the advanced stages of pregnancy; But there was one - a very intelligent girl - that might. She hurried to her row of files and looked at her records. Each girl had signed a statement that the father of her coming child was Aryan and in good health. That was all the registration required.

"The girl's name was Magda. She was outside on the Wiese, the meadow. We found her. She was not beautiful, but definitely not unattractive. She was what the Germans call eine intelligente Frau, with sharp intelligent features, high forehead, delicate nose and brows. She was wearing a German Turnanzug, a blue jacket with long sleeves, open at the neck, and slacks to match. She was lying in the grass on her back, her legs up, reading a book.

"She rose carefully. The matron introduced us in the formal German manner. Magda, who last name I never learned, was self-possessed and just a trifle sharp in her manner, obviously wondering what the stranger wanted.

"I explained that I was an American educator interested in the study of Nazi institutions. Her face broke into a very feminine smile. Wasn't I a bit early in coming to her with educational matters?"

(1) National Socialist Welfare Organization.

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"'Not too early,' interrupted the matron. 'I am sure Magda's child is going to be a very good Nazi.'

pg.32 "It was then I was allowed to peep behind the mask of this prospective young mother carrying an illegitimate child. Her eyes glowed with a fanaticism that was intense, devouring. Her answer was one of those I did not have to write down to remember:

"'My child will belong to the State. I am bringing it into the world because he has asked me to.' She was referring to Hitler, of course.

pg.34 "Every morning the women listened to an hour's lecture on what Nazism really meant. After they returned home they became the staunchest
pg.35 workers in their communities. And the Party kept complete record of the children too. Infants of women who had been in the NSV home were NSV wards. Representatives were sent out regularly to contact them.

"'We keep the children safe for Hitler until the schools take them over at the age of six,' the matron summarized this phase of her work.

"She explained the NSV interpretation of sex. The whole subject of conception and child-bearing had been put on a new plane by the Third Reich. Mating was a biological problem. The courses offered in the home helped mothers and girls to understand how necessary to health were children, how necessary to their well-being were frequent intimate embraces with men.

"'We know from statistics that most of the women who leave here conceive again within a short time,' she said, according to my notes. 'The separation from their men for several weeks, the daily talks about sex, the stimulating literature we give them when they leave - it all helps to raise the birthrate. And that is our ambition - to raise the birthrate.'

pg.36 "Before I left the matron gave me a stack of literature explaining the work of the NSV. She urged me to inspect the official NSV publication, Ewiges Deutschland (Eternal Germany).

"The magazines were attractively printed in green ink, had numerous splendid photographs, many articles, and editorials which emphasized the importance of children and encouraged women to have babies in or out of wedlock. One article had a typical paragraph: 'In its deepest misery God bestowed upon Germany its adored Fuehrer. This is the greatest gift any nation ever received. It is now our sacred duty to prove ourselves worthy of our Fuehrer through fulfillment of our tasks, through unwavering courage and optimism which will answer 'Yes' to the challenge of Life; which will say 'Yes!' to our instinctive desire to bear children!(1)

pg.42 "A few days later I recalled what the matron had said about their checking on children before the schools took them over.

"My friend at NSV headquarters arranged for me to spend a day tramping the rounds in Berlin with one of the NSV sisters. Fraeulein Knoblauch was elderly, but as fanatic as any youngster. On her arm she had the official band with the NSV insignia - an 'N' with its arms spread wide to make room for an elongated 'S' with wings on its upper tip coming to a point and making the 'V'. Quite unabashed the lady informed me that the NSV insignia was the symbol of conception. A second inspection of the intricate pattern of the letters with their points, curves, and spread legs led me to agree with her.

(1) Ewiges Deutschland, January 1939, page 12

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"Miss Knoblauch's schedule for the day was to call on four women all of whom had at one time or other been guests of the Mother and Child Home at Fuerstenberg near Berlin. The babies were now old enough for investigation.

"The names on her list were Fricke, Dehnicke, Strecker, and Zeidler, representing modest families scattered over various parts of the big city. They belonged to different professions.

"Our first address was in the Wedding Platz district, famous in Nazi history for bloody Communist-Nazi brawls. The apartment was clean but poorly furnished. The blond mother was nervous. At her side stood the youngster whom Sister Knoblauch had come to investigate. He also was blond, chubby and dressed in a clean playsuit. He stood very straight, inspecting us with bright blue eyes.

'What does one say?' prompted the mother.

pg.43 The youngster's dimpled right hand went up, he managed the gesture of clicking his little heels, and crowed, 'Heil Hitler.'

The Sister answered the salute smartly. 'Sehr gut (very good),' she pronounced judgment. Then she asked the boy if he knew who Hitler was.

'Hitler is our beloved Fuehrer,' the lad articulated, careful not to make mistakes in his memorized words.

'That's right. We all love our Fuehrer, don't we?'

'We all love our Fuehrer,' he repeated without conviction.

'You must grow up and be a big boy so you can fight for the Fuehrer.' Sister Knoblauch continued.

But the boy did not run true to form. 'I don't like to fight,' was his unexpected rejoinder.

The Sister was genuinely shocked and looked accusingly at the mother. Patiently she explained to the youngster that Hitler's boys must all fight for him. They all had to grow up and be good soldiers.

'Am I a good soldier?' he asked.

"I wrote Sister Knoblauch's answer down while she had her back turned. 'You certainly are,' she said. 'You are a Hitler soldier. You are going to grow up and be a fighter for the Fuehrer. And then you can carry a gun and learn to shoot, so you can defend the mother.'

"The young mother was supposed to be thrilled by that. She wasn't. But she smiled bravely as she saw the questioning eyes of the Sister on her. With extreme politeness she asked us to come into the dining room and have substitute coffee. It tasted as barley coffee pg 44 might be expected to taste.

"Sister Knoblauch pelted the mother with questions. She wanted to know how often the mother discussed Hitler and the Hitler Youth with her four-year-old. She threw out broad hints that parents who neglected to teach their children the Nazi ideology vigorously and consistently, and who did not arouse in them a martial spirit, were not good Germans.

pg 47 "Sister Knoblauch had mentioned the Nazi day nurseries, the Kindertagesstaedte, in her discussion. I know them to be institutions where working parents could leave their pre-school children and be certain that they would not only be kept safe, be housed and fed, but would be taken by the hand and led to Hitler's altar there to worship.
g 48 I visited several of them, obtained permission, in fact, to take the members of the Sociology Class of the American School through one in Berlin.

"This Berlin institution was housed in a converted factory that had formerly belonged to a Jew. True Nazi organization was evident everywhere. The children were carefully classified: the small tots were on lower floors, older children were occupying the upper storeys. Trained Nazi Erzieher were giving the children the best possible care. The Party provided food, entertainment, flags, pictures, supervision, and special uniforms for all, including the six-month-old babies.

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"It was at this pre-school nursery that I heard a group of boys, hardly able to talk, memorize a song their teacher was drilling into them with enthusiasm:"

Unsern Fuehrer lieben wir,
Unsern Fuehrer ehren wir,
Unsern Fuehrer Folgen wir,
Bis wir Maenner werden;

An unsern Fuehrer glauben wir,
Fuer unsern Fuehrer leben wir,
Fuer unsern Fuehrer sterben wir,
Bis wir Helden werden.

The English would be:

We love our Fuehrer,
We honor our Fuehrer,
We follow our Fuehrer,
Until men we are;

pg.49

We believe in our Fuehrer,
We live for our Fuehrer,
We die for our Fuehrer,
Until heroes we are.

"While my Sociology Class was inspecting the clean kitchen where good food was being prepared for the next feeding, I had an opportunity to talk with the Nazi nurse in charge.

"She was friendly and glad to inform me about the smoothly functioning nursery. The Party was sparing no pains, no money, to make this institution an important cog in the system. They took only healthy children, of course, and those whose parents were of pure Aryan descent, which they proved with their Ahnenschein, their genealogical record. The parents had to sign a paper that the children were under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Party during the time they were in the nursery. The Party could deal with them as it saw fit.

"According to the nurse, the Party had worked out a definite routine of training these youngsters in Nazi ideology. The teachers and nurses were graduates of special NSV schools where they had received minute instruction in courses planned by the Party.

"She explained that the children learned strictest discipline, absolute obedience, and became thoroughly acquainted with the Fuehrer Prinzip. They learned to revere the Fuehrer and look upon him as the savoir of Germany. Their minds were too immature to realize all his great accomplishments, but no child left the institution without learning
50 that Hitler was a superman, who alone could save Germany from her enemies.

"And they sowed in the minds of the little boys, she said, the first great desire to become soldiers for Hitler; and the maternal instinct of the girls was fostered from the very moment when they felt like playing house or fondling dolls.

pg. 55 "(This is the story of the Pimpf, the Little Fellow. The Nazi Party takes him from the NSV at the age of six, and keeps him until he is ten. He wears a dignified uniform: heavy black shoes, short black stockings, black shorts, a brown shirt with a swastika armband, and a trench cap.

"The Pimpf organization lays the groundwork for Party activities in the Jungvolk and the Hitler Youth. The boy receives a number, and is given a Leistungsbuch, an efficiency record book. Throughout the years it records not only his physical development, and his advancement in military prowness, but also his ideological growth. His school, home, and Party activities are minutely supervised, controlled, inspected, and indelibly registered.

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"At the age of ten the Pimpf must pass a rigid examination as outlined in the Pimpf manual, before he can be promoted to the Jungvolk.
p.56 If he "fails to be promoted, he is made to feel that he would be better off dead; if he does pass, he is told that he must be ready to die for Hitler in the Jungvolk, even as he was ready to die for him in the Pimpf stage.)

"Half an hour before sunrise, 19 April, I hurried to the Marksburg, best-preserved medieval castle on the Rhine. Even before I reached the pinnacle I realized that the two hundred youngsters, aged ten, who would that morning be promoted from the Pimpf to Jungvolk had got up long before me.

pg.57 "The officer in charge introduced the guest of honor, a high official from the Hitler Youth, Munich division.

pg.58 "The sun came crawling over the walls, and its rays stopped some of the youngsters from shivering quite so much.

"The speaker soon got into his stride. His voice was brittle. I had good opportunity to take notes up in my window. Here are excerpts from the address:

"'You boys must be hard-hard as iron; the Fuehrer has demanded it. You must be loyal; the Fuehrer has demanded it. But above all, you must be ready and willing to give up your lives for the Fuehrer; he has demanded that, too.

'On you rests the future of Germany. Our Fatherland needs you. Germany will some day be the ruler of the world. Our Nordic culture will go out and cover the earth. The youth of other nations does not understand us. They hate us. Democracies point fingers at us. They say we are making you boys into soldiers. Do we deny it? Certainly not. They do not realize how eager and ready German boys are to become soldiers for Hitler. We will make Germany what she should always have been, a force to be reckoned with. (Eine Gewalt mit der die Welt rechnen musz.)'

"He ended as he began, with a Heil Hitler. The only applause was a chorus of 'Sieg heil, Sieg heil, Sieg heil.' There was no cheering, no stamping of feet. This occasion was too holy for that.

"A penetrating fanfare of trumpets from the tower of the castle, more than a hundred feet above us, sent a flock of pigeons wheeling toward the valley. I could see tenseness in the young ranks. A short silence; somebody struck a note on a pitch-pipe, and the boys burst forth with Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles, and then Die Fahne
pg.59 Hoch, the Horst Wessel Lied.

"Another fanfare shattered the spring morning. A sharp command, and from round the corner of the castle came a color guard of three boys. The one in the center carried an old tattered swastika flag on a tall pole.

"'Die Blutsfahne,' said the commander. 'The bloodflag. And look, the sun! Casting its rays right on it.'

"'The bloodflag-?'

'Yes. It is one of the flags from the fighting days of the Party. Some member of the squad to which it belonged was killed by Communists. The flag was dipped in his blood. It is now a holy flag!'

"Quickly the boys formed a circle. Some were pale, some were flushed. The most momentous occasion of their young lives was approaching.

'Raise your hands,' came a command. 'Repeat after me.'

And the spring sunshine and the Rhine and the medieval castle heard the following:

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'In the presence of this bloodflag which represents our Fuehrer, I swear to devote all my energies, all my strength to the savoir of our country, Adolf Hitler. I am willing and ready to give up my life for him, so help me God. One people, one Nation, one Fuehrer.'"

"The hands relaxed. The youth leader spoke again, softly. 'Boys' he said, 'you have just taken an oath. Live up to it. You are no longer Pimpfs, you are Jungvolk. We will demand more of you
p.60 than before; your duties will be heavier; your responsibilities greater. But your glory will also be greater.' His tone became informal as he told the boys to march back to their barracks and rest; there would be a trip up the Rhine in the afternoon.

"A few minutes later I met one of the troop leaders in the Alte Schaenke, the historic drinking booth of the Marksburg. He was glad to talk. I asked specifically about a certain Leistungsbuch that many German boys of my acquaintance had always mentioned with bated breath.

"The leader called one of the youngsters and commanded him to show us his efficiency record.

The lad reached into an oilcloth pocket dangling from his brown belt and pulled out a book with a stiff cardboard cover, the size of a school tablet.

"That book proved with what efficiency and thoroughness the Party governs the lives of every German boy. It was a complicated ledger dividing life into activities, called Bedingungen (prerequisites).

I remember some of the headings:

Weltanschauliche Schulung (Ideological schooling).

Pimpfenprobe (Promotion examination)

Athletic achievements, including running, swimming, boxing, long distance hikes.

Military accomplishments, including the ability to erect a tent, march, make maps, find directions by use of the stars, do spy work, recognize trees and plants.

Shooting, practice with bull's-eye, practice with stuffed dummy
pg.61 Party accomplishments, fervor for Nazi teachings, knowledge of Hitler songs, Hitler biography, Hitler oaths, Hitler holidays.

Auslands Kenntnisse (foreign affairs), names of territories lost by the Treaty of Versailles, knowledge of lost African colonies, names and locations of Stuetzpunkte, strategic positions in foreign countries of military value.

"The leader explained that this book formed the permanent record of everything the boy did, thought, or neglected to do from the age of six to fourteen. Every accomplishment and everymistake was registered, signed, and countersigned by officials.

pg.63 "Back in Berlin a few weeks later I attended a series of classes for boys below ten. I talked to many teachers. None of them ever heard of educational psychology as we know it. Terms such as memory span, motivation, motor skill, vocal auditory repetition meant nothing to them They were imbued with one idea, and one idea only: to make the boy think, feel, and act as a true Nazi. The teachers know that they would be rated as pedagogues not by the showing their classes made in school examinations but in tests given by Party officials. These tests were based on the Pimpf manual, and the grades were recorded in the Leistungsbuch.

"I spent one day at a Volksschule not far from the Christmas
pg.64 Kirche where Pastor Niemoeller formerly preached. I attended a history class, a nature-study class, a reading class, and a geography class. The Rector, a quiet, pudgy Berliner, informed me that I would find nothing extreme in his school, for he did not tolerate any excesses. In view of that, what I did see was singularly interesting.

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Document Number 2441-PS

"The discipline in all classes was exemplary; most of the periods were devoted to lectures; there were no textbooks.

"The history teacher was a young man in uniform who taught with vigor and enthusiasm. He had a booming voice loud enough for a lecture hall. His boys were learning about Nazi heroes. On that particular day they were worshipping Albert Leo Schlageter, who had been executed by the French during their occupation of the Ruhr shortly after World War I. The major part of the lesson was devoted to the phase of Schlageter's career which endeared him to present-day Nazis: his bravery before the firing squad."

pg.68 "I had one more class to visit. I thought of skipping it at the time, but am glad now that I didn't. This geography class, more than any of the others, made me realize what was going on in Nazi schools.

"The class was in progress when I slipped in. The teacher was talking about Germany's deserved place in world affairs. He ascribed her recent swift rise to the Fuehrer's doctrine of race purity. Not every country could boast of a pure race. Czechoslovakia, for instance, was nothing but a few remnants of a race formerly under German rule, mixed with Slavs, Jews, and Galicians. The Poles were no race. But there were other countries that were fast going downhill because of racial sins. He asked his boys to name some.

They mentioned Russia, England, France. The teacher was not satisfied.

'Well, which country has always called itself the "melting pot" of all other nations? Jungens, that you must know.'

Then came the chorus, 'Amerika.'

"I began to jot down notes as fast as I could; this was getting close to home.

"The teacher launched into a devastating diatribe that made short shrift of the United States, that country which had joined the last war just to make money. He worked himself into an emotional fervor.

He explained how during the centuries there had been many men and
pg.69 women who could not get along in Europe. Most of them were criminals and crooks, reprobates and renegades. They were the undesirables. Whenever they tangled with the law in Germany, or any other European country, they got a boat and went to the United States. There they married each other. And now the children-well, any German boy with intelligence could see what the result would be. These children, in turn, mingled with Jews and Negroes. The citizens of the United States were sinking lower and lower.

"But he wasn't through.

'There are many other weaknesses as a result of this lack of racial purity,' he continued. 'Their government is corrupt. They have a low type of government, a democracy. What is a democracy?'

I wrote down a few of the answers:

'A democracy is a government by rich Jews.'

'A democracy is a form of government in which people waste much time.'

'A democracy is a government in which there is no real leadership.'

'A democracy is a government that will be defeated by the Fuehrer.'

pg.77 "He, (George Abels, official of the Nazi Health Office,) assured me that the death of these unfortunates (feeble-minded children) who could not contribute to the race was a fine death, painless, almost

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beautiful. He knew of cases where feeble-minded children who had received the proper instruction had asked to die for Hitler. They knew they could not die for him as soldiers, so they asked to die for him in the Hitler Kammer.

"The Hitler chamber?' I asked.

He explained that the Hitler chamber was a little white hospital chamber where underprivileged weaklings went to sleep. He asked if I would like to see one. I assured him I would.

"He pressed a button and asked an attendant to get him some information. He continued talking to me, expressing the conviction that soon nobody would even raise an eyebrow if they heard that a feeble-minded child, or a weary old man had found rest. He assured me that the feeble-minded children in Nazi Germany were all over seven years old. The meaning of this did not strike me till I realized that it had been approximately seven years since the Erbgesundheitsgesetz, the law controlling marriages, went into effect.

"'What about the children over seven years of age?' I asked.

He assured me, pacing the floor, that the Party gave them a chance. They were kept alive until they were ten. By that time they knew if the boys would ever become useful or not. Those with intelligence enough to become street cleaners or perform simple tasks, were sterilized to prevent offspring, and put to work. They could never join the army, of course."

pg.85 "To change the subject I asked what girls' school he advised me to visit. The schooling girls received in the Grundschulen, the elementary schools, was alike all over Germany, he informed me. There were many of these schools; every large city had several, and each village at least one. But if I must visit one, the school at Berlin Schmargendorf, for example, was as good as any.

"I spent several days in that low stucco building, next to the Schmargendorf City Hall. The teachers were elderly, but devout Nazis. Most of the day was devoted to domestic science, eugenics, and physical education. There were other classes, however; Deutsch, or Deutschkunde (German), where the girls learned to read and write and where they became acquainted with true Nazi literature; the three G's - Geographie, Geschichte, Gesang (geography, history, singing) - the first two of which taught them about the superiority of the Nordic race, while the singing class was devoted to memorizing of Nazi songs, chiefly dealing with self-sacrifice, blood and death. But these classes were not scheduled every day. Arithmetic was a subsidiary class of domestic science, which, in turn, was an extended double period, often dovetailing with eugenics. These classes included
pg.86 instruction in every phase of housework and cooking, as well as care of children and sick people. Detailed sex instruction was part of this course. Rassenkunde, the study of races, exposed the faults of all non-Aryan races. Beschaeftigungslehre was a sort of practical course in shopping, marketing, judging of food, keeping records in the kitchen, making use of spare time.

pg.87 "The classes in that Schmargendorf girls' school were hushed and tense affairs, with remarkable discipline. Every one of them emphasized Nordic culture, and woman's place as the cradle of future soldiers, wherever the opportunity offered itself. Every subject seemed to be slanted to make the girls realize that they were the prospective mothers of Germany.

"During one 'German' class I listened to a teacher read a new Nazi fairy story to her youngsters, age 8. I borrowed it from her later, and copied it. She told me she had clipped it out of a copy of Ewiges Deutschland, the NSV publication. She did not recall if it was the February or March 1939 number.

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pg.106 "In march-step the boys tramped out of the school (in the western part of Berlin) into a small fenced-off garden back of the school. There they broke rank and stationed themselves beside tomato plants a few inches high.

"I concluded this was a class in applied science, a project. The teacher was apparently using modern methods by taking the class to the garden, letting them see plants and experience at first hand how osmosis, photosynthesis, and geotropism worked.

"I heard nothing of the kind. The Nazi teacher gave a fiery dissertation on the Holiness of German Soil, Heiliger Grund und Boden! He pointed to the ground. With blazing eyes and clarion tones he explained that Germany had lost much holy soil through the diabolical Treaty of Versailles; her enemies had robbed her; Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, England - all had criminally appropriated holy German soil. So tense was he that I could write without attracting any attention.

'There is today one man who can recover this holy German soil. We mention his name with deepest reverence. His name?'

pg.107 'Unser Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, Sieg Heil!' echoed the chorus.

'And the Fuehrer will recover all this holy German soil - yes, and more, much more, tenfold more. We will revenge ourselves properly for the insults perpetrated by our second-rate enemies.

'And you - you and I - we must have only one thought. That thought is a holy thought; it is the determination, the hope, to become good soldiers for Adolf Hitler. And if we are good soldiers, if we give our all for the Fuehrer, then some day we shall reap a reward, the highest reward possible. We shall acquire a crown of glory. To us will be granted the privilege of lying in this holy German soil as Hitler's conquering soldiers.'"

pg.108 "During the day I spent at the Westend school I talked with a tall, dark youngster, with big peasant hands and bushy eyebrows. I asked him about the reading material the Party recommended for boys of his age. He excused himself and hurried out into the cloakroom. He returned with his knapsack from which he pulled a book carefully wrapped in brown paper.

"'This is a wonderful book,' he said. 'Everything I need for reading is here.'

"It was my introduction to the official Hitler Youth Year Book, a ponderous volume of five hundred pages, large in format, published by the Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Munich. It was divided into sixty-one units. The contents ranged from glorious accounts of Party activities to panegyrics on the new army. It appealed to the spirit of conquest by recalling pages of German history. It stirred up the hope for adventure with stories of Germany's lost African colonies, and explained what fields would be thrown open once Germany had recaptured them. It discussed the importance of sport in the new regime. It gave intimate glimpses of what Nazis in other countries were doing and hoping to do, and what persecutions they had to endure for the sake of their holy faith in the Fuehrer.

pg.112 "One of the boys brought me another book, called Heil Unserem Fuehrer, published by Enszlin and Laiblins, Reutlingen, written by Friedrich Wolfgang Lindenberg, officially recommended by the Party. More than 985,000 copies had been distributed, I was told. Hitler has personally inspected and passed this book as a true and commendable biography of himself, for the German boys of ten to fourteen. It uses the device of a young Bannenfuehrer, leader of a youth detachment, telling his boys the story of Hitler's life as they sit around an open campfire after attending the funeral of a young comrade who lost his life fighting for Hitler.

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pg.119 "There were other occasions on which I experienced at first-hand the power the Party exerts over young German boys. One stands out because the setting was the top of a venerable old mountain in Central Germany, the Brocken; part of Goethe's Faust plays there.

"It was the night of 20 June, Sonnenwende, Festival of the sun. My Ministry letter had again proved effective; I was guest of an official who accompanied the Jungbann that was being rewarded for having done especially good work. It had the highest status in an ideology examination givenall over Germany.

The reward was the permission to celebrate the Sun Festival on the hallowed mountain top.

"We had driven up the Brocken by car. The boys arrived early in the evening by special army trucks. Usually they walked when they visited historic spots, walks of a hundred miles not being unusual; but time had been pressing.

"The ceremonies began after the sun set, and lasted until midnight. A huge bonfire of pine logs, reminiscent of pagan celebrations, was set ablaze about ten o'clock. The boys squatted in a circle around
pg.120 the fire. For more than an hour they sat there listening to Nazi Jungvolk leaders urging them to dedicate their lives to a man who was the savoir of all, Adolf Hitler.

"Occasionally the boys were ordered to rise. They danced about the fire as if they were preparing for a ritual. As they danced, they sang; the songs sounded like medieval battle hymns, songs the youngsters of the Children's Crusade might have shouted.

"After the songs came more addresses, more glowing eulogies of Hitler, Goering, Himmler, and Goebbels.

"Then came the final song. The melody sounded familiar. I realized the boys had adopted andadapted the tune of Fridericus Rex, the defiant old military march of Frederick the Great."

"I wrote down the words:

Adolf Hitler is our savoir, our hero.
He is the noblest being in the whole wide world.
For Hitler we live,
For Hitler we die,
Our Hitler is our Lord
Who rules a brave new world.

"It rhymes in German. They sang it in unison, they repeated it in harmony. Its stirring tones went far out into the night; its blasphemous words were carried away by the summer breeze.

"As I sat there on the blunt peak and gazed out over the quiet semidark German countryside, I could see other fires on other hills. I was informed that all over Germany, in old castles, in historic
pg.121 spots, groups of young human beings were that night attending similar ceremonies.

"It was midnight. The fire was low-glowing blood red. The breeze was cool.

The group leader, a shadowy silhouette against the distant stars, arose. His voice was high, shrill, as if he were inspired. I scribbled his words by the light of that fire.

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'Boys,' he shouted, 'this is the holy hour of the Sonnenwende. To the boys of Hitler this hour has only one meaning. At this hour when the earth is closest to the sun, when it is consecrating itself to the sun, we have only one thought. We must be close to our sun. Our sun is Adolf Hitler. We too, consecrate our lives to the sun, Adolf Hitler. Boys, arise!'

They did, raised their right hands in holy fervor.

While drums rolled with deep rumbling thunder, young German boys, not yet in their teens, repeated after their leader:

'I consecrate my life to Hitler; I am ready to sacrifice my life for Hitler; I am ready to die for Hitler, the savoir, the Fuehrer.'

"Silence followed the oath.

Under the summer sky the hearts of young males were bursting with hero-worship such as the world has not seen before.

Then a fanfare. The fire was dead. Silently the troop crept off to bed, leaving the mountain top to the night.

pg.128 "Not long after that my Ministry letter allowed me to sit in the rear of a girls' school in Frankfurt on the Main. It, too, had rough benches and closed windows. The teacher was intense and pale with earnestness. The teacher was delivering a lecture on the German meaning of 'Moral.' It was a class in eugenics, compulsory for all girls.

"I had ample time to jot down notes. According to the teacher
pg.129 there was no such thing as a problem of morals in Hitler's Germany. The Fuehrer wanted every woman, every girl to bear children - soldiers. She herself was willing to have a child, even though she was not married. The State would rear and educate it.

"'All of us women can now enjoy the rich emotional and spiritual experiences of having a baby by a healthy young man without the restricting ties of the old-fashioned institutions of marriage.' were her words.

"Hitler and his school authorities urge BDM girls to have babies. But they do not permit the girls to be educated in the same schools with the boys. Girls do not require the same sort of education that is essential for boys. The schools for boys teach military science, military geography, military ideology, Hitler worship; these for the girls prepare the proper mental set in the future mates of Hitler's soldiers.

"One of Minister Rust's officials, a Herr Geheimrat Becker, discussed the problem of co-education with me. He knew something about American schools. It was his contention that the system of trying to put women on the same plane with men, even in matters of the mind, was a waste of time. He admitted there were women who could think as well as men - in their field. But the German schools had one aim: every course, every class had to contribute in some way to Hitler's ideology. He pointed out that the boys who learned about chemistry of war, who studied trajectory angles, and who became acquainted with the mechanics of flying should not be bothered with the presence of girls in their classes. Girls had a definite purpose. In moments of recreation boys needed girls. But we in America put girls in the wrong places at the wrong time.

p.145 "(German boys from fourteen to eighteen belong to the Hitler Youth. They are Hitler's secondary army - ready to die for him, but ready to fight first. And they consider themselves well equipped, mentally and physically.

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"On their ideological foundation, laid when they were Pimpfs and Jungvolk, the Hitler Youth erect a superstructure of knowledge useful to soldiers. Deutschkunde, including a study of Germanic culture, Party history, military geography; natural science, chemistry; mathematics; and foreign language. There is, naturally, further education in Hitler doctrines.

"The Hitler Jugend, H.J. as it is known, has its own system of ranks and promotions. It maintains its own leadership schools and camps. The uniforms resemble those of the regular Storm Troopers.

"That the Hitler Youth have gone through a formative process since 1933 becomes evident from a tabulation of their annual slogans:

1933 One Reith, One Nation, One Fuehrer.
Pg.146 1934 Fight Waste,
1935 Health is Power
1936 Beauty of Labor
1937 We Must Build Hostels
1938 Every Youth a Flyer
1939 Hitler Youth on the March
1940 'Wir Fahren Gegen Engeland' ('We March against England')
1941 'England Began the War - Germany Will Win It' - the slogan used by all German radio stations as a sign-off line.

"The outstanding characteristic of the H.J. is their conviction that they are the most powerful youth organization in the world. To outsiders they seem impatient to prove it.

"They realize their own importance, for has not the Fuehrer, in a speech addressed to his boys in the Lustgarten, Berlin, 1929, told them 'Youth its own State'?

"Dr. Joseph Goebbels has given them another slogan. In H.J. Marschiert he informs German boys: 'The older generation says, "He who has the Youth, has the Future." We say, "He who has the Future, has the Youth." That is why Youth follows Hitler and his ideology which is the embodiment of the dreams and hopes of Youth. Don't let the older generation influence you. We will win. For Youth Is Always Right!')

Pg.149 "I recall a typical H.J. evening in a strawthatched luxury hostel in northern Germany. It was at the General Ludendort Jugend Heim in Demmin, quiet Mecklenburg, twenty-five miles from the Baltic Sea. The architect had used the panelling and thatched roof style of the grand old Mecklenburg homes that adorn the countryside; the rooms were rustic, with square beams and heavy carved furniture. But everything was extremely comfortable and practical.

"I took copious notes that cool spring evening, while the boys sat around plotting their march to Swinemuende and the Island of Usedom for the next day."

"Some were oiling their sturdy boots, others were writing letters. As they worked they sang Hitler songs. One was repeated several times that night. I had heard it on numerous other occasions. It can be found on page 27 of the official Hitler Youth Song Book:

Pg.150

The world belongs to leaders,
They alone command the world.
And we are marching, marching,
No one can stop our flag unfurled.
The old must perish,
The weak must decay,
We are young storm troopers, yeah.
Up, Up, march, march,
Our Swastika is our torch,
For the world belongs to leaders.

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"Later there was much talk about the beauty of consecrating lives to Hitler, and about the challenge of future conquests. The boys all anticipated glorious adventures before they were much older. They would see not only Germany - but France, England, Poland, Russia; even Africa, Asia and America. They would go to these countries as Hitler's soldiers, or they would fly there.

"They already knew how to glide; several had begun their instructions in flying. They knew much about parachutes, dive bombing, and squad formation of planes.

"I asked the boys if they thought they could fly to America. They did not consider it impossible. Germany had the best planes in the world. They blamed America for helping to humiliate Germany in the World War.

"I had to probe a little. It was as if they did not wish to hurt my feelings too much by talking about 'Amerika'; as if they felt a little sorry for me and my country.

pg.151 "I asked them if their teachers told them that some day Germany and the United States would be enemies. They were quick in their answer. The United States was already an enemy of Germany.

pg.153 "They (Hitler Jugend) outlined a course of study for me. First on the program was Leibesuebung, physical education, which they had every day. Party history, military geography, and Nazi music alternated. Wissenschaft included zoology and botany, especially the study of food plants. In chemistry they learned about explosives and chemicals that were useful in anti-air raids. They also had mathematics and a foreign language. This had been changed several times. At first they had learned Italian, then English, then French, then English again. They thought they were learning English now because they might all have to go to England soon.

"One of the boys was especially interested in geography. He said during the present semester they were studying about the Grenzland, the borders of Germany, and the countries that were potential enemies of Nazi Germany. He was getting credit for the present march because it would take him to Germany's borders. The H.J. Border Office, at Schieffenufer 5, had arranged that for him before he left Berlin.

"Another boy preferred mathematics, especially geometry, which gave him information about trajectory angles and angles used in bombing cities.

"But school was not as important as their Hitler Youth activities - they all agreed on that.

"I inquired if any of them hoped to attend the special Hitler Leadership Schools. They did, of course. Their most ardent wish
p.154 was to enter the Akademie at Brunswick, which enrolled only the most promising Youth leaders of the Reich. But the boys did not know if they could fulfill the rigid entrance requirements.

"What these were I know. Before a boy can enroll at Brunswick, he must have the following record:

1. Six months abroad.
2. Fourteen months of actual duty as leader of his own troop
3. One year as a student in a local leadership school (these schools were located in 150 German cities)
4. Eight weeks at the advanced leadership school at Potsdam.
5. Three weeks of factory work.
6. A final examination based on Party ideology, military information, and physical fitness.

p.155 "But I had succeeded in gathering some figures that even the boys did not have. I surprised them with the same notes I am using now:

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The H.J. marines had an annual enrollment of 78,000.

The H.J. flyers had enough gliders and planes and teachers provided by the N S Flying Corps to teach 135,000 boys to fly each year.

The motorized units of the H.J. enrolled 295,000 boys each year. The Party provided them with 5,000 motorcycles annually, and with 1,300 repair shops.

During an average twelve months the H.J. conducted 3,540 official
p. 156 outdoor camps, attended by 565,000 boys.

In one year 6,000 German boys participated in sports events organized by the Hitler Youth Office.

The Party supplied the H J with 10,000 revolvers a year, and with all the rifles they needed for rifle matches in which 30,000 of the Hitler Youth's best shots participated; the H.J. had its own firearms school at Obermatzfeld, Thuringia, with Dr. Stellrecht as director.

The Hitler Youth Foreign Office annually sent 6,000 boys to foreign countries, and brought 250,000 foreign boys to Germany to let them realize how well organized Germany was. These boys came from Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, France, Belgium, Hungary, Sweden, Finland, Portugal, Egypt, Holland, England, Poland Syria.

Hitler Youth organizations existed in fifty-two foreign countries, including the United States.

p.158 "Here are some of the units Rust wishes emphasized in the class for the Hitler Youth of fifteen:

"Rise of German industry through the efforts of Krupp, Borsig, Siemens, Halske; strong contract offered by Jewish concerns working with borrowed capital; growth of the proletariat; failure of the pre-Hitler regime to cope with the problems; liberalism destroys the German laboring man; the German worker under Jewish influence; influence of Marx, class hatred; Bismarck's attempt to kill Marxism; curse of the parliamentary system, division of the world by capitalist nations; lack of living space for the [illegible] formation of Jewish concerns in Germany; influence of the Jews on the [illegible] the theater, the book business; bravery of the German soldier during the First World War; refutation of the war-guilt theory; the Treaty of Versailles and its evils; its effect on Germany; arrival of more Jews; arrival of Hitler and his program; destruction of the Treaty of Versailles; Germany's freedom; Hitler working toward world peace.

p.161 "The Party has established special Kolonial Schulen where H J boys are minutely instructed in what they must know to become successful colonizers in Africa. One school near Halle was built like a white man's hut in Africa. The boys were informed about tropic garb, tropic medicine and diseases, the African languages, topography, and climate. It was in this school that I learned that the United States was the worst colonizer in the world; it could not even govern the Philippine Islands properly."

"In each of these classes the boys were in full Hitler Youth uniforms. There was no dawdling, no horseplay, and no problem of discipline. Everybody seemed tense and eager, as if working against time. The instructors reminded their classes that they were doing work for the Fuehrer and the Fatherland; their contributions were essential to make Germany the self-sufficient ruler of the world.

"At Hamburg I saw an example of Rassenkunde (racial hygiene) teaching. It was in an old three-room brick building dating back to Bismarck days. Most teachers in Germany do not use textbooks. But this middle-aged teacher, with a big Hitler button in his lapel, used one.

"In serious tones he warned his boys against sexual relations
p.162 with girls who were not of pure aryan descent. To have intercourse with healthy Aryan girls was sanctioned by the Party. But everything else was a waste of Germanic energy.

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"He condemned the racial sins of various countries. France had weakened her nation by mingling with black colonial troops; Russia had been contaminated with the yellow race; Czechoslovakia had committed adultery with Zigeuner-gipsies; England with the Jews.

"He held up his illustrated teaching material, and launched into a discussion of America's racial sins. His tool was a paper-covered pamphlet of 64 pages, called 'The Jews in the U.S.A.' (1) I bought it in Hamburg that same day and have it now.

"The volume is a collection of 'more than 100' candid camera snapshots of prominent Americans. The cover shows Major LaGuardia stuffing a sausage into his mouth, apparently at some picnic. The same picture from a different angle appears on page 3. The text under it reads: 'The Major of New York is worried about his bodily welfare. He is right. Why not eat what the unemployed of New York can't afford to buy anyway?'

pg.164 But that class work does not claim all the attention of the H.J., I realized, especially when I watched some of their Gelaendesport
pg.165 (military maneuvers) on the level plains around Magdeburg. They were on a larger scale than the games of the Jungvolk, usually lasting about ten days, during which the boys were excused from all school work. The leaders were older Storm Troopers who knew all the tricks of military games. The boys carried rifles and a special type of hand grenade that made a martial noise without actually spreading death.

"The last group I accompanied separated soon after they reached Magdeburg. The two opposing forces did not meet again for almost a week.

"During the days that followed, the boys became so tense that they resembled soldiers in front-line trenches. Often they went prowling around the countryside all night in an effort to discover the location of the opposing force and to take prisoners.

"I remember in particular one of the prisoners who was brought into headquarters, temporarily set up in a small village. His hands were ties behind him so finnly that the wrists were swollen. He was gagged with strips of adhesive tape. His eyes were pasted shut. He was kicked along and called foul names.

"I ventured to suggest that perhaps the boy was suffering. The leader who considered me an intruder anyway, asked with an oath if I thought this was an old ladies' 'Kaffee Klatsch.' This was a war game. His boys might as well get accustomed to seeing other human beings suffer. They would see plenty of that in the coming struggles which Germany would soon wage. Some day, he hoped, he could get his hands
pg.166 on a real prisoner, a Frenchman, an Englishman, or a Russian.

"'I don't expect the other side to grant my boys mercy when they get captured,' he said. 'The idea is not to get caught.'

"Both sides carried the official H.J. maps, printed by the H J map office, the Reichskartenwerk. They were in four colors, giving a plastic impression, and revealed every elevation, creek, and clump of trees. I was told by the leaders that they could get special marching maps of almost every country in the world.

"The game in this particular instance lasted six days. By that time one side was completely captured.

(1) Die Juden in USA, Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Berlin.

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"I called the local H J office, and was told to be at the Heidelberg Castle grounds by 11:30 that night. Near midnight I walked a short distance under the budding trees and entered the Schlossgarten, after proper identification. The garden was filled with boys, aged fourteen,
p.167 I crossed a moat and passed through a massive medieval gate into the interior court. High walls, decorated with the remains of Renaissance carvings, were thrown into relief by hundreds of torches in the hands of the boys ready for the initiation ceremony.

"I pressed into a recessed doorway and waited. Soon I heard a trumpet from one of the towers. Quickly the three hundred candidates, chosen leaders from the ranks of Jungvolk, formed squads. A trumpet played the first notes of the Deutschland Lied. The boys sang it with precision, and followed with the Horst Wessel song. The torches in their left hands dripped hot embers on bare flesh, but, as far as I could see, nobody flinched.

"Another fanfare burst into the night. Four men in uniform ascended a platform over to the left. The first gave a short speech of welcome, reminding the boys of the sacredness of the occasion. His successor informed the boys that the horizon was dark; there were clouds of danger over Germany, but the Fuehrer and his boys were ready for action.

"The main speaker was very emphatic and loud. He told his listeners that they might soon be called upon to defend the Fatherland.

"'You may all have to die for Hitler before you are twenty,' he shouted. 'But is that not a wonderful privilege? What greater and more glorious mission can a German boy have than to die for the savoir of Germany? And now raise your right hands and repeat after me the oath that will indeed make you Hitler's soldiers, ready to lay down your lives for him.'

pg.169 "(The Nazi mother dedicates her son to Hitler before he is born. When the child is six years old, he takes the first oath to give up his life for the Fuehrer; he repeats it when he is ten, and again when he is fourteen.

"A similar oath is expected of him when he begins his compulsory labor year. His education for death is nearly completed as he finally enters the army, the profession that not only prepares him to die, but to kill, with the following words:

"'I swear by God this holy oath, that I will unconditionally obey the Fuehrer of the German Reich and the German people, Adolf Hitler, Commander in Chief of the Army; as a brave soldier I will forever defend this oath at the cost of my own life.' (1)

"During his labor year, and after he has joined the army, the young Nazi may get temporary permission to attend a university, a Technische Hochschule (Engineering College), or a Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Science. The policies, methods, and administration of these institutions are controlled by the Party through its Minister of Education.
pg.170 The activities of the students are supervised and guided by the NSDStB, the National Socialistic German Student Bund.

"This league is perfectly organized. Its general headquarters are in Berlin, Friedrich-Wilhelmstrasse 22. There are branch offices at every college and university in the Reich. The Bund has a vast corps of officers; its spies gather information about instructors and students in every class.

pg.171 "Nazi universities are completely under the dominance of the Party. To give students and faculty more time for Party activities, the NSDStB has decidedly shortened the length of the semesters.

(1) Quoted from the Soldier in the New Reich, published by Otto Elsner, Berlin, S-42, p.26

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"Students attending the winter semester need not complete their registration until 15 November and may leave school 15 February. Summer semester students must enroll by 15 April and may leave by 15 June. There are thus less than twenty weeks of actual class instruction in the school year. If any member of the faculty has special Party duties, he may still further curtail this period by suspending his classes for a whole week at a time.

"Before the Party dominated the institutions of higher learning, there were more than thirty weeks of school in the average German university.

"Soon after 1933 the Politische Hochschule, with headquarters in the Schinkel Haus, south of Unter den Linden, became the most important college at the University of Berlin. Second in importance is the College of Physical Education, main office at Luisenstrasse 56. Most university students enroll for at least one course in each of these. Professors can be called upon at any time to devote time to courses at the College of Political Science. The School for Physical Education has its own special staff.

pg.172 "A glance at a recent University of Berlin catalogue reveals where the emphasis in learning has been placed by the Nazi regime. The physical Education department, of course, devotes all its 150 courses to physical culture.

"Courses 1-76 at the University are called Science of Religion. According to Dr. Leonhard Rost, of the theological staff, whom I met frequently during my four years as post-graduate student at the University of Berlin, twenty-three of these courses prove the evil influence of the Hebrews on religion; eight are devoted to church architecture and have nothing to do with religion as such; nine, labelled 'Philosophy of Religion' prove that the faith of a nation in its leader is the best possible religion; eleven discuss the history of religion, a 'lamentable history indeed.' Rost did not know what was going on in the others, but assured me that no old-fangled theology was being taught anywhere in Nazi Germany.

pg.175 "On the right shore of the Neckar River, across from Heidelberg University, is the Heiligenberg, the Holy Hill. Its summit is crowned with the ruins of ancient St. Stephen's monastery, and the basilica of St. Michael. During pre-Hitler centuries, pondering students reached the top by the Philosophen Weg (Philosophers' Path). This is now used by Nazis to reach a Nazi shrine. The Party revealed its penchant for appropriating the tops of historic hills by building near the ruins the National Feirstaette (Festive Place) for Nazi outdoor [illegible] dramatic productions and national plays. Heidelberg students, no longer interested in arguing quietly about the eternal verities, are permitted to use this magnificent theater for their Party activities.

"One spring evening I sat among a thousand students and Party members, who only partly filled the gigantic bowl. Across the river I saw the lights of Heidelberg twinkle in the dark. Powerful spot-lights made the huge stage stand out against the backdrop of beech and oak trees.

"The Party was sponsoring a ceremony to honor Heidelberg students who had been especially active in the Nazi Student Bund. Several hundred of them were sitting on the stage in full uniform."

"The chief speaker for the evening was the Reichsjugendfuehrer Baldur von Schirach. In a rather high voice, the pudgy youth leader praised the students for devoting so much of their time to the affairs of the Party.

pg.176 "He declared that the most important phase of German university life in the Third Reich was the program of the NSDStB. He extolled various

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activities of the Bund. He reminded the boys of the service they had rendered during the Jewish purge. Dramatically he pointed across the river to the old university town of Heidelberg, where several burnt-out synagogues were mute witnesses of the efficiency of Heildelberg Students. These skeleton buildings would remain there for centuries, as inspiration for future students; as warning to enemies of the State.

"Even as old Heidelberg Castle was evidence that old Germany had been too weak to resist the invading Frenchmen who destroyed it, so the black remains of the synagogues would be a perpetual monument reminding the coming generations of the strength of New Germany.

"He reminded the students that there were still countries who squandered their time and energy with books and wasteful discussions about abstract topics of philosophy and metaphysics. Those days were over. New Germany was a land of action. The other countries were sound asleep.

"But he was in favor of letting them sleep. The more soundly they slumbered, the better opportunity for the men of the Third Reich to prepare for more action. The day would come when students of Heidelberg would take their places side by side with legions of other students to conquer the world for the ideology of Nazism.

"The honor students marched past him and received a medal or a certificate of promotion. Everybody reared the Horst Wessel Lied.

p.181 "One of the most popular lecturers in the entire Politische Hochschule was Dr. Karl Boemer (Dr. rer. pol. et Dr. phil., Dozent at the
p.182 College of Political Science. Head of the Press Office of the Department of Foreign Politics of the NSDAP, office hours at Party Headquarters, Lennestrasse 8).

"Week after week he analysed the weaknesses and malignant intentions of the press in various countries. I recall a typical lecture, directed against the American press.

"According to Boemer, the American press is the most foul, the most crooked, the most Jew-drenched press in the whole world. It is published by criminals, written by liars, and read by morons. Its methods are cheaply sensational, and its policies are dictated by crooked advertisers; its make-up is puerile.

"In purple language Boemer ridiculed the system of headlines as used by the American press, belittled the format of newspapers, and scorned the wealth of advertising material. He prophesied that sooner or later the American press would precipitate America into another war with Germany - a war which Germany would win.

"As a contrast he designated the Nazi press and propaganda machine as the best-managed and the most centralized in the world. He informed his students that the American press is the clearest evidence that a democracy with its alleged freedom is not fit to exist on the same globe with an ideology like that of Hitler."

I have personally read the foregoing statements and find them true and correct.

/S/ GREGOR ZIEMER

Gregor Ziemer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of October 1945.

/s/ S. BARRY SHENK
S. BARRY SHENK, Notary Public
N.Y. Co. Clk's No.196, Reg No. 954-S-6
Commission expires March 30, 1946.

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Read 15.1.46 USA 626

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2454-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer), Berlin edition, 2 May 1937, p. 6, col. 4.. Quotation from Speech of Hitler.

"The youth of today is ever the people of tomorrow. For this reason we have set before ourselves the task of inoculating our youth with the spirit of this community of the people at a very early age, at an age when human beings are still unsophisticated and therefore unspoiled..... This Reich stands, and it is building itself up for the future, upon its youth. And this new Reich will give its youth to no one, but will itself take youth and give to youth its own education and its own upbringing."

* * * * *

"Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer), 21 February 1938. Quotation from Speech of Hitler.

"The Naval Hitler Youth comprises 45,000 boys, the Motor Hitler Youth 60,000 boys. As part of the campaign for the encouragement of aviation 55,000 members of the Jungvolk were trained in gliding for group activities; 74,000 boys of the Hitler Youth are organized in its flying units; 15,000 boys passed their gliding test in the year 1937 alone.

"Today 1,200,000 boys of the Hitler Youth receive regular instructions in small-bore rifle shooting from 7,000 instructors."

"Völkischer Beobachter, (People's Observer), 2 May 1938. Speech of Hitler to the German Youth., p. 2, col. 6.

"Since the victory of the Movement, under whose banner you stand, there has been completed within our people the unification of heart (innere Einigung) of the Germans. And as wages for this work of ours Providence has given us Greater Germany (Grossdeutschland). This unification is no gift of chance, it is the result of a systematic education of our people by the National Socialist Movement. . . . . And this education begins with the individual at an age when he is not already burdened with preconceived ideas. The youth is the stone which is to go to the building of our new Reich! You are Greater Germany! In you is being formed the community of the German people. Before the single leader there stands a Reich, before the single Reich stands a people and before the single people stands German youth! When I see you my faith in the future of Germany has no bounds, nothing can shake it. For I know that you will fulfill all that we hope of you. So I greet you today on this 1st of May in our new great Germany: for you are our spring. In you will and shall be completed that for which generations and centuries have striven; Germany!"

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2454-PS.

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt. Inf., O-1332102 15 November 1945

I, GERALD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt. Inf., O-1332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2454-PS.

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt., Inf.
O-1332102

2454-PS

H1233 - 0098

97

Rec'd 15.1.46 USA 674

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2567-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1233-0099

Source : Das junge Deutschland, February 1939, also das Archiv

Subject: Cooperation of HY and SS, decree signed by Himmler and Schirach.

Official announcement
Farm service- recruiting organization of the SS.

Places for people intending to settle as farmers for members of the farm service.

The (RJF) Reichsjugendfuehrer (Reichs youth leader) and the (RF SS) Reichsfuehrer SS have signed the following declaration on Dec.17, 1938.

To secure full success for the common effort of the SS and the (HY) Hitler youth by strict cooperation, to stem the flight from the land, to build a new peasant class, to bring the best part of our people again into contact with the earth of the homeland, the following arrangment has been made in connection with the agreement of August 26, 1938.

1. The farm service of the HY is according to education and aim particularly well suited as recruiting organization for the Schutzstaffel (general SS and the armed parts of the SS: SS special troops and SS death head battalions).
2. Boys who suit the special demands of the SS according to physical conditions and moral attitude are preferably admitted into the farm service of the HY.
3. Mainly the boys who have the firm intention to become peasants on their own piece of land (Wehrbauer- militant peasent) shall be brought into the farm service. This thought of the militant peasant is especially cultivated in the farm service of the HY and the SS.
4. The farm service members serving in the armed parts of the Schutzstaffel will be settled on new farms after termination of their service by the (RF SS) Reichsfuehrer SS in cooperation with the competent offices of the Reich peasant leader.
   The settlement takes place continuously according to readiness of places. Preferably it takes places in such regions where the Germandom demands specially trained peasants.
5. All farm service members who pass the general admission test of the SS will be taken over into the general SS after leaving the farm service.
6. The executory decree is issued by the chief of the social office as authorized office of the Reich youth leadership in cooperation with the chief of the SS main office as authorized office of the SS and the chief of the race and settlement main office SS for the new peasant and settlement questions.

signed: Heinrich Himmler
RF SS and chief of German police

signed: Baldur von Schirach
Reich youth leader of the NSDAP and youth leader of the German Reich

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H1233 - 0100

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2567-PS

17. November 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/ SGT. 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2567-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN

M/SGT

33779426

Read 15.1.46 USA 669

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2653-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpt From: THE THIRD REICH
(Das Dritte Reich)
Edited by: Gerd Ruhle

Fifth Year, 1937
Published by Hans Eugen Hummel, Berlin NW 7

PP. 117-118: The Way of the German Youth.

At the regional meeting (Gautag) of the district (Gau) "Bayrische Ostmark," the Fuehrer said to his men (6 June):

"You, my brown shirts, you are the fighting troops of this whole development, (Entwicklung) you are the representatives of this political mission. You were the ones who carried this banner first, and I know you will continue to carry it far into the German future, and when the last man among you has passed by, the first columns of the German youth will already be there. An endless stream of German blood and of German life.

Thus, Generations after generations of our people will march on in our history. With this banner always in view which obligates us to our people, to its honour, to its Freedom and to our community, to our real National Socialist fraternity----"

This German Youth Marches in the Hitler-Youth to carry on this banner into the German future. A new great task was put before it at the beginning of the year, which found its expression in the establishment of the Adolf Hitler Schools. The Fuehrer's decree says: "I give my consent, after having received the report of the Reichsorganizationsleiter of the NSDAP and of the Youth Leader (Jugend Fuhrer) that the National Socialist Schools to be built which are also supposed to serve as preliminary schools (Varschuler) for the National Socialist Ordeerisburpn may carry my name."

Berlin, 15 Jan 1937 Adolf Hitler."

Two days later, the Reich Youth Leader (Reichsjugendfuehrer) Party-member von Schirach, and the Reichsorganisationsleiter of the NSDAP, Party-member Dr. Ley, together made the following statement:

"The Fuehrer has issued the above decree concerning the Adolf-Hitler-Schools of the NSDAP, on the basis of a plan which had been worked out by us in cooperation with each other. Therewith NSDAP and the Hitler Youth have received the new enormous task which reaches far beyond the present into the distant future."

Further details concerning the Adolf-Hitler-Schools will not yet be published today. But in order to avoid confusion, we state the following principles:

1. The Adolf-Hitler-Schools are units of the Hitler-Youth, and come under its jurisdication. Directives regarding the subjects to be taught, the curriculum and the teachers staff will be issued coherently throughout the Reich by the undersigned Reich leaders. (Reichsleiter).

2. The Adolf-Hitler-School comprises six classes. Generally admission takes place upon the completion of the 12th year.

3. Admitted shall be such boys who have proved themselves to be outstanding in the German Junior Hitler Youth (Jungvolk), and who are recommended by their competent superiors (Hoheitstrager).

4. The training in the Adolf-Hitler-Schools is free of charge.

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5. The supervision of the Schools falls under the jurisdiction of the district leader of the NSDAP (Hoheitsrechte des Gauleiters). Either he himself excerises the right of supervision, or he transfers its execution to the Educational Bureau of the District. (Gauschulungsampt).

6. After a successful examination any career in the Party and in the Reich is open to the Adolf Hitler-Student.

Munich, 17 Jan. 1937

The Reichsorganisationsleiter
of the NSDAP
Dr. Ley

The Youth Leader of the
German Reich
Baldur V, Schirach

The creation of these schools is a revolutionary feat of decisive significance. Through these schools any one gifted enough is being given a fair chance- in National Socialist realisation of a word, which during the liberalistic period, always remained a misunderstood demand only. This chance is now open to any young Germanwho according to his character and his achievements appears to be called upon to fill a responsible position in the National Socialist Reich---without regard to the economic or social position of his parents, and the means at his disposal.

This is true socialism, not the equalization of people who are not on the same level, but the creation of equal possibilities to rise. Whatever road the individual fellow-German (Volksgenosse) wants to follow, then shall depend on his achievements and on his character. The first gathering of selected educators for the Adolf-Hitler-Schools took place from the 7th till the 13 March in Potsdam. And already on 19 April the first classes of the Adolf-Hitler-Schools were opened at the Ordensburg Groessinsee.

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17 November 1945

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2653-PS

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 2653-PS.

GOETZ MAYER
T/5, 33812169

H1233-0102

Read 15.1.46 USA 675

H1233-0103

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2654-PS OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

ORGANIZATION AND INSIGNIA OF THE HITLER YOUTH.

(Aufbau und Abzeichen der Hitler--Jugend)
Edited by the Reichyouth Headquarters of the NSDAP.
Herausgegeben Vonder Reichsjugendführung of the NSDAP.

Printed: German Central Print Shop, Inc., Berlin SW 11.
Druck : Deutsche Zentraldruckerei A.G. Berlin SW 11.

(Page 56 to Page 60)

VII. Special Hitler-Youth Units:

1. Organization of the special units.

a) Naval Hitler Youth.

The boys, who later want to join the merchant marine or the navy, already have in the naval Hitler Youth the opportunity, to prepare for their future occupation. There they are introduced to seaman-like thoughts, feelings and actions. This training, by its ideological and physical education, is to make the boys into strong characters, who have grown to the hard sailor's life with its mental, political and physical endurance tests. Semaphores, morse code, sailing, rowing, knots and splicer are things, which the boys practice besides their physical training.

The replacements for leaders are trained at two special sea port schools in Prieros-Mark and in Seemos on Lake of Constance. Purely externally, the members of the Naval Hitler Youth can be recognized by their blue naval Hitler Youth (MHJ) service uniform, which is designed according to their tasks. The unit, to which the boys belong, can be seen from the hat band, which for instance carries the designation: "MHJ Hamburg". As field uniforms, they wear the HJ summer service uniform with gold-yellow recognition colors on the cap and shoulder straps.

As recognition for his performance, the Naval Hitler boy can be awarded the Sea sport medal of the HJ, for the award of which the Naval Hitler boy must prove the technical knowledge, gained in the MHJ.

b) Motorized Hitler Youth.

The motor technical replacement is trained in the Motor HJ from the ranks of the HJ. According to agreement between the Reich Youth Leader and the corps leader of the NSKK, the motor corps makes available its instructors, shops, lecture halls, vehicles and training areas for the training of the Motor HJ. Further, the motor corps accepts its entire replacements only from the ranks of the Motor HJ.

In the Motor HJ also, the Hitler boys have physical education besides the technical training, however special emphasis is laid on technical perfection. Thus, the members of the Motor HJ must in the fulfillment of the HJ performance insignia, in addition fulfill the "special performance tests of the Motor HJ", and must in it prove their knowledge of motors, knowledge of laws, traffic and driving system, technical knowledge of the engine, etc. The highpoint of the work is the annual Reich meeting of the Motor HJ. Furthermore, the Motor HJ participates or itself institutes contests and journeys.

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c) Flying HJ.

All Hitler boys are organized in this special unit, who later want to join civil or military aviation. The training is carried out in the closest cooperation with the NSFR, who makes instructors, machines, tools and shops available. At first, the boys learn to build models, and then are gradually introduced to glider aviation. The boy becomes acquainted with the problems of flying by the construction of models and gains knowledge about the physical law of flying. Already in the model construction work groups of the JUNGVOLK, the junior Hitler Youth (PIMPF) themselves build and work on their own models. The FLIEGER HJ has an aviator's blue winter service uniform.

d) Signal HJ.

In the signal platoons (Nachrichtenscharen), the Hitler boys are trained for communication work, and they are widely prepared for future missions. In all training branches of signal work, morse code receives the most attention of all. The aim of this training is not to make perfect telegraphers, but to give the boys quite early the necessary basic knowledge and basic knowledge for service with signal troops. Besides morse code, the members of the signal units received training in the signal maintenance service. It is understood that the signal platoon of the HJ also have to fulfill their own missions during the field problems and bivouacs of the HJ. They must prepare and execute rapidly in the field the assembly and disassembly of telephone and blinker communications. In large encampments of the HJ, they have to install and operate telephone, loudspeaker, light and searchlight installations.

e) Entertainment units (Spieleinheiten).

The entertainment units of the HJ are special organizations, who are charged with the entire cultural work in the HJ. They have to take care of the arrangement of festive hours, home evenings, band concerts, radio broadcasts, motion picture festivals and literary evenings, and who are also charged with the training of replacements for the bands of the armed forces, the Reich labor service, the party organizations, for professional orchestras and choirs.

In the first line, they are charged with the cultural work in regiments and/or the subdistricts (Bann bezw. untergau). Each regiment and each subdistrict therefore has an entertainment unit which includes the band, drum and fife corps and bugle corps, string orchestra, choir, amateur actors, etc.

The best regimental entertainment unit within a territory (Gebiet) annually is declared the territorial entertainment unit (Gebietsspielschar). To give other units of the regiment the benefit of the work of the entertainment units to the greatest possible extent, members of entertainment units should be transferred back to their original units, so that they can make use of their knowledge, gained there.

The leaders, male or female, of the cultural agency of the regiment-subdistrict are responsible for the entire entertainment unit, most of all, they have to provide for sufficient replacements. The entertainment unit has an active unit commander, who is assisted in the individual groups by special assistants as non commissioned officers (Scharführer).

For the safeguarding of youth work by the German Reich broadcasting station, there are the radio entertainment platoons of the HU (Rundfunkspielscharen). These are composed of HJ, DJ, BDM and JM, and are directly subordinated to the Reich Youth headquarters. Commander of the radio entertainment platoon is the respective, cpmpetant youth radio leader at the Reich broadcasting station.

H1233-0105

f) HJ Military Police (Streifendienst).

The HJ military police supervises the appearance of the entire German youth organized in the HJ according to the law of 1 December 1936, in respect to general discipline, service uniform, visits to public places, in etc., further, they are charged with the control of the HJ homes in respect to cleanliness and order, supervision of youth hiking and youth hostels, order and guard duty during mass meetings, guard in bivouacs, convoying of transports, search for missing persons, investigations and inquiries in case of service violations and punishable acts. Also included in its sphere of duties are advice and help for hiking youth, railroad station service, protection of youth from criminal elements, combat against juvenile delinquency, protection of public property from damages by HJ hiking groups, etc.

The HJ military police takes its measures by its inferior authority, given to it by the Youth leader of the German Reich. Accordingly, every juvenile, belonging to the HJ, according to the law of 1 December 1936, has to obey the orders of the Military Police.

HJ Streifendienst

Every military police member wears on the left lower arm a black ribbon with the yellor inscription "HJ Streifendienst, and has in his possession a special military police identification card.

Based on an agreement between the Reichsführer SS and the Chief of the German Police, and the youth leader of the German Reich and the Reich youth leader of the NSDAP, the HJ military police has been selected as the replacement unit for units of the SS. The transfer into the HJ military police depends on an examination for acceptance, in which the competent SS doctors will participate.

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CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2654-PS.

16 November 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2654-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590.

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H1233-0106

DOCUMENT NO. 2973-PS
OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

CERTIFICATE

Date
Nurnberg, Germany

I hereby certify and agree that the following positions in the NSDAP and the German Government were held by Baldur von Schirach at or within the times stated for each position, or, if no time is stated, at some point between 1924 and 1945.

1. Member of NSDAP, 1925-1945.

2. Member of Reichstag, 1932-1945.

3. Reich Youth Leader on Staff of SA Supreme Command, holding rank of General (Obergruppenfuehrer), in the SA, 1933.*

4. Reichsleiter in the NSDAP for Youth Education, 1932-1945.

5. Leader of Youth in the German Reich (Jugend fuehrer des Deutschen Reiches), 1933-1940.**

6. Leader of Hitler Jugend (Reichsjugend fuehrer der NSDAP) 1931-1940.

7. Reich Defense Commissioner for Vienna, 1940-1945.

8. Reichstatthalter of Vienna, 1940-1945.

9. Gauleiter of Vienna, 1940-1945.

10. Deputy to the Fuehrer for Inspection of the Hitler Youth (Beauftrager des Fuehrer fur die Inspektion der Gesamten Hitler Jugend), 1940-1945.

Signed: V. Schirach.

Signed: Dr. Sauter, R.A.

*I was Gruppenfuehrer and Reich Youth Leader on Staff of SA Supreme Command from 1931 until 1932; from that time on I was made independent (Reichsleiter) and only kept my rank and title as Gruppenfuehrer and - since about 1941 - Obergruppenfuehrer.

**As "Jugendfuehrer des Deutschen Reichs" I belonged in 1933 to the Ministry of the Interior, then since 1936 to the Ministry of Education. On December 1, 1936 my office became "OBERSTE REICHSBEHÖRDE."

2973-PS

Pamphlet 274

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3048-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Voelkischer Beobachter
Wiener Ausgobe
Wien
Dienstag, 15 September 1942

Boldur von Schirach's speech before the European Youth Congress held in Vienna on 14 September 1942

Page 2, column 2 -

The Jew a danger to culture.

****

"Every Jew who exerts influence in Europe is a danger to European culture. If anyone reproaches me with having driven from this city, which was once the European metropolis of Jewry, tens of thousands upon tens of thousands of Jews into the ghetto of the East, I feel myself compelled to reply: I see in this an action contributing to European culture."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3048-PS

26 November 1945.

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 3048-PS. (Partial)

GERARD SCHAEFER,
2nd Lt., 01332102.

3048-PS

H1233-0107

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3301-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1233-0108

1939 Reichsgesetzblatt, Part I, Page 777

Law concerning the Construction of the Administration in the Eastmark (Eastmark Law). of 14 April 1939

Gesetz Ueber Den Aufbau in der Verwaltung der Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz)

- -

The Reich Cabinet has enacted the following law, which is hereby promulgated:

Article I

The District Governments (Gaue).

Section 1

(1) Within the territory of the State of Austria, the following Reich Districts (Reichsgaue) are established:

The Reichsgau Vienna, comprising the city of Vienna;. . . . .

Section 2

The Reichsgaue are governmental administrative districts and self administrative bodies.

Section 3

(1) At the head of the Reichsgau is the Reich governor (Reichsstatthalter).

(2) The Reich governor is authorized to ask for information from the authorities of the Reich Special Administration. . . . .and other public-legal corporations within the Reichgau and to bring to their attention the essential points of view and necessary measures. He can give them orders for his district within the frame of the laws and within the directions of the supreme Reich authorities (Obersten Reichsbehörden); the competent Supreme Reich Authorities are authorized to cancel the orders of the Reich governor.

(3) The powers under paragraph 2 cannot be transferred to government employees attached to him.

Paragraph 4

(1) The Reichgovernor directs the governmental administration as Reich Administration under the supervision of the Reich Minister of the Interior and according to the directives of the Reich ministers within their field of competence (Geschaeftsbereich).

(2) The authorities of the Reich Administrations within the Reichsgau are attached to the Reich governor's office with the exception of the Reich Justice, Reich Finance, Reich Railway, and Reich Post Administration. The Reich governor heads those administrations and is represented within them by their authorized directors.

(3) .....

(4) .....

3301-PS

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(2) The tasks and authorities of the supreme organs of the former Austrian provinces are transferred to the Reich governor, as far as the Reich Minister of the Interior in agreement with the appropriate supreme Reich Authorities does not transfer those authorities to them.

Paragraph 5

(1) The Reich governor by decree, with the consent of the Reich Ministers involved and of the Reich Minister of the Interior as well, can make laws, so far as this does not contradict superior Reich Law.

(2) The authority of the Reich governor in accordance with the Reichstatthalter Law of 30 January 1935 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 65) are not changed hereby.

(Translators Note: This Law is translated in English under Document No. 2007-PS).

Paragraph 6

(1) The Reich governor leads the self-administration of the Reichsgau under the supervision of the Reich Minister of the Interior.

(2) As a self-administrative body, the Reichsgau has to fulfill public tasks under its own responsibility.

(3) The Reichsgau is authorized to regulate its own affairs by means of statute.

(4) District Counsellors (Gaurate) are at the disposal of the Reich governor for the area of self-administration.

Paragraph 7

The Reich governor is represented within the governmental administration by a general representative with official title, Government President (Regierungspraesident), who is a direct Reich employee, and within the self-administration by a general representative with the title District Captain (Gauhauptmann); he is an official of the Reichsgau as a self-administrative body.

Paragraph 8

(1) The administration of the Reichsgau Vienna is divided into the governmental administration and into the municipal administration.

(2) The Reichsgau Vienna as a self-administrative body is a united municipality (Einheitsgemeinde) and has at the same time the tasks of the municipal associations (Einheitsverbaende) of a higher order.

(3) The Reich governor is represented within the governmental administration by a general representative with the official title, Government President (Regierungspraesident) and within the municipal-administration by the first deputy major (Erster Beigeordneter) with the official title of Mayor (Buergermeister).

(4) .....

(5) .....

Article III

Closing Regulations (Schlussbestimmungen)

Paragraph 13. . . . . .

H1233-0109

Paragraph 14

(1) The Reichsgaue must be established by 30 September 1939.

(2) The Reichsgaue are legal successors of the former Austrian provinces in accordance with Paragraph 1.

Paragraph 15 . . . . . .

Paragraph 16 . . . . . .

Paragraph 17 . . . . . .

(1)...
(2)...
(3)...

(4) The duration of the decree of the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor on the appointment of the Reich Commissioner for the reunion of Austria with the Reich dated 23 April 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt, I, Page 407) is herewith extended up to 30 September 1939.

Paragraph 18

(1) The Reich Minister of the Interior issues the necessary laws and legal and administrative regulations necessary for the execution and completion of this law.

Paragraph 19

This law is effective on 1 May 1939.
Berchtesgaden, 14 April 1939

THE FUEHRER AND REICH CHANCELLOR
ADOLF HITLER
The Reich Minister of the Interior
FRICK

The Deputy to the Fuehrer
R. Hess

The plenipotentiary for the Four Years Plan
GOERING

GENERAL FIELD MARSHALL, Prime Minister of Prussia

The Reich Minister of Finances
Count SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK

The Reichminister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery
Dr. LAMMERS

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3201-PS

5 December 1945

I, Norbert Heilpern, Civ. X-046343, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 3201-PS.

NORBERT HEILPERN
Civ. X-046,343

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3302-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Filed 15.1.46
USA 665

AFFIDAVIT OF BALDUR VON SCHIRACH

Statement by Baldur von Schirach in regard to all the offices or positions held by him in the NSDAP, in the affiliated NSDAP organizations, in the Reich government, and otherwise.

1. My name is Baldur von Schirach, born on 9 May 1907 at Berlin. I am married and the father of four children. I spent my childhood and school days at Weimar. Afterwards, beginning in 1927, I studied Germanics (Germanistik) and History of Arts (Kunstgeschichte).

2. Already in 1925 I joined the NSDAP as a member and remained a member until 1945. I had gone to Munich upon special request of Hitler. He had already expressed this desire while I was still a pupil. He wanted to give me an opportunity to get somewhat more acquainted with the Party. Then, as a student in Munich, I devoted my time especially to the conversion (der Erfassung) of the students to [illegible] National Socialism and already in 1929 I was elected leader of the already existing National Socialist Students League (National-sozialistischen Studentenbundes). It was my special task to make the students interested in the NSDAP. Based on my work among students, Hitler also conferred upon me in 1931 the leadership of the Hitler Youth and subsequently I devoted myself to party work as a full-time job. I was appointed "REICH YOUTH LEADER OF THE NSDAP" (Reichsjugendfuehrer der NSDAP). This office was held by me until 1940. The Hitler Youth itself was established in 1926.

3. As reich Youth Leader of the NSDAP, I was first of all on the staff of the "SUPREME S.A. Command"(Oberste S.A. Fuehrung) under Ernst Roehm, namely from 1931 until the beginning of 1932.

4. In 1932 I became independent Office Leader (Selbstaendiger Amtsleiter) (later Reich Leader)(Reichsleiter) for the Education of the Youth in the NSDAP. This office I held until 1945. The Office of the Reich Leader (Reichsleiter) headed all the youth organizations of the NSDAP. The Reich Leadership (Reichsleitung) itself consisted of about 12 Reich Leaders (Reichsleitern) who stood directly below Hitler. After the appointment of a deputy to the Fuehrer (Stellvertreter des Fuehrers), the Reich and District Leaders (Reichs- und Gauleiter) were placed under him.

5. In the S.A., from 1931 until 1941 I held the rank and title of a Group Leader (Gruppenfuehrer)(S.A. GROUP LEADER)(S.A. GRUPPENFUEHRER) and from 1941 until 1945 the rank and title of a Superior Group Leader (OBERGRUPPEN-FUEHRER). (Translator's Note: In military terminology the equivalent rank of "Gruppenfuehrer" is Lt. General; of "Obergruppenfuehrer", General.)

The aforementioned office of the "REICH YOUTH LEADER" consequently was personally united in me with the superior office of the "Reich Leader". It was my task to educate the youth in the aims, ideology and directives of the NSDAP, and beyond this to direct and to shape (zu leiten und zu formen) them. I feel myself responsible for the policy of the youth movement in the Party and later within the Reich (Fuer die Politik der Jugendbewegung in der Partei und spaeter im Reichsgebiet fuehle ich mich vevantwortlich).

6. In 1940, in my capacity as "REICH LEADER" I was appointed "Plenipotentiary Of the Fuehrer for the inspection of the entire Hitler Youth (Beauftragter des Fuehrers fuer die Inspektion der gesamten Hitlerjugend") and I kept this position until 1945.

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7. Before that time I had been about six and one-half months with the Armed Forces (Wehrmacht), namely from January until July 1940, finally as a lieutenant and leader of a machine-gun squad with the infantry regiment GREATER GERMANY (Grossdeustchland) on the western front. In the middle of July I was then ordered by telegram to Hitler's headquarters in the Black Forest (Schwarzwald).

8. There I was appointed Gau Leader of Vienna (Gauleiter vom Wien) and I held this office until 1945. In this capacity I was the party leader for Vienna and responsible for the leadership of this Reichsgau. I held the following governmental positions:

9. "YOUTH LEADER OF THE REICH" (JUGENDFUEHRER DES DEUTSCHEN REICHES) from 1933 until 1940. In this position I was amenable administratively in 1933 to the Reich Ministry of the Interior (Reichsministerium des Innern) and from then until 1936 to the Reich Ministry for Science, Education and Peoples' Schooling (REICHSMINISTERIUM FUER WISSENSCHAFT, ERZIEHUNG UND VOLKS-BILDUNG). On 1 December 1936 my Office became supreme Reich Authority (Oberste Reichsbehoerde). This office was created by a special law and represented the highest authority (Hoechste Instanz) for education outside the school (ausserschulische). Besides this governmental office, I kept in the Party the above-mentioned office of Reich Leader for Youth Education in the NSDAP. (Reichsleiter fuer die Jugenderziehung der NSDAP). The Hitler Youth originally was a voluntary organization and represented even before the seizure of power in 1933 the largest German youth movement. But in December 1936 the above-mentioned "LAW OF THE HITLER YOUTH" (Gesetz uber die Hitlerjugend) of 1 December 1936, was issued (Reichsgesetzblatt Part I, page 993). This law provided, in brief, that the entire German Youth must thereafter be incorporated into the Hitler Youth. Consequently the Hitler Youth ceased to be a voluntary organization.

10. In 1940 I was also appointed Reich Governor (Reichsstatthalter) of Vienna. My field was the direction of the general administration.

11. Simultaneously as Reich Governor I was automatically head of the municipal administration of Vienna. The S.S. was not placed under my jurisdiction.

12. Furthermore, by appointment at the same period, I also held temporarily the office of the REICH DEFENSE COMMISSIONER (REICHSVERTEIDIGUNGS KOMMISSAR for the Military District (Wehrkreis) XVII. The positions of Reich Governor of Vienna and of Reich Defense Commissioner of Vienna were held by me until 1945. The position as Reich Defense Commissioner of the Military District XVII, however, was held by me until 1941 only.

13. I was also President of the Southeastern Europe Society in Vienna (Suedosteuropaeischen Gesellschaft) from 1940 until 1945 and President of the Bibliophile Society (Bibliophilen Gesellschaft) for the period from 1941 until 1945.

I declare under oath that the above statement is true.

Nürnberg, Germany, [illegible] December
on the 4 December 1945

As witness

/s/
Dr. Fritz Sauter
Defense Counsel

/s/
BALDUR VON SCHIRACH

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3302-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 3302-PS

I, Norbert Heilpern, Civ. X-046343, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3302-PS.

NORBERT HEILPERN
Civ. X-046343

From USA 410

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3348-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpts from Pages 298, 299 and 303, of "Verfuegungen, Anordnungen, und Bekanntgaben" (Decrees, Regulations, and Announcements) given out by the Party-Chancellory (herausgegeben von der Partei-Kanzlei), Vol. I, published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Munich.

SUCCESSOR PROBLEMS

General

Order 99/37 — Admission of members of the Hitler Youth and of the League of German Girls to the NSDAP.

of 11. August 1937

The Party is the concentration (Zusammenfassung) of the best National Socialists. Therefore, it considers its most important tasks to bring the best Germans into the movement and to form from them the political Leader Corps (Fuehrerkorps) of the German nation. Only he who has proven in the Hitler Youth that he is brave, courageous, and faithful, that he can sacrifice and is willing to subordinate himself to the community; only he who sees his highest and most sacred duty in the tireless service for the nation, who never loses courage and never gets tired and who faces with hard will the storms of the time, is worthy to join the party..... (Pages 298 and 299)

. . . . . .

Page 303
Order 11/40
of 30 November 1940 — Leader-Successorship (Fuehrernachwuchs) from the HJ. Leadership (HJ.-Führerschaft)

To secure for the full-time Leader Corps of the National Socialist movement the necessary successorship (Nachwuchs)--besides the training and keeping ready of the leader successorship through the "Ordensburgen" of the NSDAP, and besides the supplementing (Ergänzung) from the ranks of the honorary subordinate leaders (Unterführer) of the movement--properly qualified full-time HJ. leaders shall be used for the continuation of their political work in the party service, after having resigned from the HJ. service. . . (Page 303).

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CERTIFICATE OF
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3348-PS

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

8 December 1945

I, Norbert Heilpern, Civ. X-046343, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Number 3348-PS.

NORBERT HEILPERN
Civ. X-046343

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15.1.46
USA 666

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3349-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpts from Pages 452 and 453, "Organisationsbuch der NSDAP) (Organization Book of the NSDAP, or Party Manual), 1936 edition, published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor (Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachfolger), Munich.

Press and Propaganda Office of the Hitler Youth

In the Press and Propaganda Office of the Reich Youth Leadership (Reichsjugendfuehrung), the entire Press and Propaganda work of the Hitler Youth is concentrated. Means of propaganda are periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, moving pictures, short films, placards, leaflets, etc.

.....

The Editor's offices are connected with the Press and Propaganda Office of the Reich Youth Leadership.

The Reich Youth Leadership issues:

1. The "Reich Youth Press Service"("Reichsjugend-Pressedienst (RJP)")
2. The Reich Journal, "The H.J.",(Reichszeitung, Die HJ").
3. The Leader Organ of the National Socialistic Youth, "Will and Power" (Das Fuehrerorgan der nationalsozialistischen Jugend "Wille und Macht")
4. The periodical for social problems "The Young Germany" (Die Zeitschrift fuer soziale Fragen, "Das Junge Deutschland")
5. The illustrated periodical "The Flourish of Trumpets" (Die illustrierte Zeitschrift, ("Die Fanfare").
6. The periodical of the B.D.M. (Bund der Deutschen Maedels), "The German Girl" (Das Deutsche Maedel")
7. The periodical of the Young Folk (Jungfolk), "Tomorrow" ("Morgen").
8. The periodical of the deaf H.J., "The Fountain" (Zeitschrift der gehoerlosen H.J., "Die Quelle")
9. "The Glider Pilot", ("Der Segelflieger")
10. "Music and Folk" ("Musik und Volk")
11. The Periodical for Blind People, "The Reveille" (Die Blindenzeitschrift; "Der Weckruf").

The districts (Gebiete) issue:

1. "The Flourish of Trumpets", ("Die Fanfare")(Districts, Middle Rhine, Kurhessen, Hessen-Nassau, Westk-Mark)
2. "The Young Elite" ("Die Junge Garde")(District 5, Pommern)
3. "The Young Fellowship" (Die Junge Gefolgschaft")(District 18, Franken)

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4. "The Outpost"("Der Vorposten")(District 25, Saarpfalz)

5. "Young Will"("Junger Wille")(District 16, Sachsen)

6. "North Borderland Youth" ("Nordmarkjugend") (District 6, Nordmark)

7. "Reich-Storm-Flag"("Reichssturmfahne") (District 20, Wuerttemberg)

8. "The Storm Troop" ("Der Sturmtrupp")(District 17, Thueringen)

9. "The Folk Youth" ("Die Volksjugend") (District 21, Baden).

10. "Our Flag" ("Unsere Fahne") (District 9, Westfalen)

The RJP. is issued daily in an issue A with the supplements "Youth Abroad" ("Jugend im Ausland"), "Culture and Entertainment", ("Kultur und Unterhaltung"), "Education" ("Erziehung"), "The School"("Die Schule"), "The Student" ("Der Student"), "The Hitler Boy" ("Der Hitlerjunge"), "Young Folk" ("Jungvolk"), "The German Girl" ("Das Deutsche Maedel"), "HJ. Radio" ("H.J. Funk"), "Sport Service" ("Sportdienst"), "Social Work" ("Soziale Arbeit"), "Technique and Economy", ("Technik und Wirtschaft") and, "Country Youth" ("Landjugend").

A weekly edition B represents a summary of the daily editions. It is issued weekly on Wednesdays, and another edition, C is issued on the second and 4th Thursday of each month for smaller newspapers.

The work of the Section Young Folk (Jungvolkreferat) is distributed to all fields of the Office and serves the press and propagandistic representation of the problems of the young Folk (pressemaessigen und propagandistischen Vertretung der Jungvolkfragen) in the public by use of all available possibilities.

The main section, Propaganda, is organizationally in permanent relation, through liaison officers, with the Reich Ministry for People's Enlightenment and Propaganda (Reichsministerium fuer Propaganda und Volksaufklaerung) and with the Reich Propaganda Leadership (Reichspropagandaleitung) of the NSDAP.

(Translator's Note: The 1940 edition of the Party manual, pp. 452 and 453, lists the same publications, with some variations in title, as still being published by the Reich Youth Leadership (Reichsugendfuehrung), adding the comment that "The leader organ (Fuehrerorgan) of National Socialist Youth "Will and Power" is issued by the Reich Youth Leader personally").

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 3349-PS

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6 December 1945

I, Norbert Heilpern, Civ. X-046343, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Number 3349-PS.

NORBERT HEILPERN
X-046343

H1233-0116

From USA 206
Read Jan. 16, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3352-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Excerpts from pages 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513 and 567 of volume II, "VERFUEGUNGEN, ANORDNUNGEN, BEKANNTGABEN" (Decrees, Regulations, and Announcements) issued by the Party Chancellory (Partei-Kanzlei), published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Munich.

MANPOWER (Arbeitseinsatz)

(Page 507)

The Plenipotentiary General (Der Generalbevollmaechtigte) for Manpower.

Appointment of the Plenipotentiary General for Manpower Sauckel

Circular (Rundschreiben) 12/42 g, 22 March 1942

. . . . . .

(Translator's Note: Above is quoted the decree appointing Sauckel Plenipotentiary General for Manpower in direct placement under the Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan, Goering. See Document Number 1666-PS.)

(Page 508)

Party Comrade (Parteigenosse) Sauckel has suggested--and I have agreed--that the Gau leaders shall become activ as his Plenipotentiaries within the Gaus. Hereby in a decisive form will be guaranteed the cooperation of all forces of Party, state, and economy.

By the leadership of the Party in full appreciation of the competence of the corresponding Reich authorities, the highest efficiency in the field of manpower shall be guaranteed. This circular has solely the purpose of giving information. Orders for the execution of your work will be transferred to you through Party Comrade Sauckel shortly. It goes without saying that the Party gives him the best support for his responsible work.

(Page 508)

Plenipotentiary General for Manpower
Executive Regulation

Circular 14/42 g, 31
31 March 1942

In addition to circular number 12/42 g, 22 March 1942, about the appointment of Gau Leader Party Comrade Sauckel as Plenipotentiary General for Manpower, I announce herewith the Executive Regulation of the Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan of 27 March 1942 as follows:

The REICH MARSHALL OF GREATER GERMANY,

Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan, 27 March 1942

In execution of the attached decree of the Fuehrer of 21 March, I hereby order the following:

1. . . . .
2. . . . .
3. . . . . -1-

3. . . . . .

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(Page 509)

4. At the disposal of the Plenipotentiary for Manpower for the execution of his tasks is the right to issue orders to the supreme Reich authorities, their subordinate agencies, also the agencies of the Party, its member organizations and affiliated organizations, to the Reich Protector, the Governor General, to the Military Commanders, and to heads of the civil administrations, as authorized by the Fuehrer. As to orders and measures of a principal nature, report has to be made to me in advance.

(Pages 510-511)

Decrees of the Plenipotentiary General for Manpower

Order I. 53/712, 29 July 1942

The Chancellory of the Party submits herewith a list of the decrees so issued to date of the Plenipotentiary General for Manpower.

(Page 511)

Order Number 1 Of The Plenipotentiary General For Manpower About Appointment And Tasks of His Plenipotentiaries, 6 April 1942.

I herewith appoint

the G á u L e a d e r s o f t h e N S D A P

as my plenipotentaries for manpower within their respective Gaus.

A. Their tasks are:

1. Establishment of a harmonious cooperation of all agencies of the State, of the Party, of the Armed Forces, and of the Economy, charged with problems of manpower and thus to create agreement between the different conceptions and requirements to obtain the highest efficiency in the field of manpower (It has to be considered hereby that in the military districts, it is up to the Reich Defense Commissar to guarantee the liaison between civil authorities and the agencies of the Wehrmacht in accordance with their tasks under the Administrative Order of 1 September 1939. (Reichsgesetzblatt I, page 1565).

. . . . .

(Pages 512-513)

B. Execution

I. The President of the Provincial Labor Offices (Landesarbeitsaemter) and their staffs are herewith directed to be at the disposal of the Gau leaders for information and advice and to fulfill the suggestions and demands of the Gau leader for the purpose of improvements for manpower within the framework of the existing regulations, laws, and orderly business procedure. Concerning this, there will be special regulations.

2. The authorities of the general and internal administration, and of the economy as well, especially the agricultural offices and Provincial Food Offices (Landesernaehrungsaemter), are also to hold themselves at the disposal of the Gau leaders for cooperation concerning manpower, in agreement with the competent Reich ministers, and with consideration of their service regulations. Concerning this there will be special directives. The organizations of the professional economy also have to participate.

By the above-mentioned commission of the Gau leaders of the NSDAP, I intend to lead manpower utilization to the greatest success for the German armament economy, war economy, and food economy as far as concerns the responsibility of the agencies of the Party, of the State, of the Armed Forces, and of the organizations of the economy in relation to their supreme authorities. For this purpose, I also intend especially to use the powerful internal forces of the National Socialist ideology involved in the field of human care and human leadership.

(Pages 512 and 513)

Order No. 2 of the Plenipotentiary General for Manpower about the guarantee of the unification of the execution of the tasks in the field of manpower and wage policy.

The fulfillment of the task given to me by the Fuehrer requires the greatest concentration of the agencies which are responsible for the direction of manpower and wage policy and their unified direction for the given goal. I have taken the required measures. In doing this, I have directed the attention of the above mentioned agencies expressly to the need for a closer and more faithful cooperation with the corresponding agencies of the Party and the State as well as of the economy, and have issued corresponding orders. Further I have appointed the Gau leaders of the NSDAP as my plenipotentiaries for manpower within their respective Gaus and have conferred upon them as special tasks the establishment of harmonious cooperation with all agencies in charge of manpower problems. The conditions for an efficient and harmonious cooperation of all effective forces in the field of manpower and wage policy are thereby established.

Beyond this it is a prerequisite for the success of the task that from now on all those agencies of the Party, of the State and of the economy, the heads of all other offices, institutions and persons who are not responsible for the direction of manpower and wage policy, refrain from any influence concerning the above mentioned tasks, except when they are expressly asked for cooperation.

. . . . .

(Page 567)

Manpower Utilization of Eastern Workers. Leaflets for Factory Heads and Eastern Workers.

Circular 122/42, 4 August 1942

. . . . . .

H1233-0119

According to a demand of the Plenipotentiary General for Manpower, Gau leader Sauckel, I recommend that the "Bearers of Sovereignty" (Hoheitstraeger) inform themselves occasionally of the execution of the regulations issued for the utilization of Eastern Workers within the factories. This involvement of the "Bearers of Sovereignty" appears necessary to control the Factory heads in the execution of the decrees issued by the Plenipotentiary General for Manpower, and on the other hand to avoid that the politically inept Factory heads give too much consideration to the care of the Eastern Workers (ein Uebermass an Betreuung zukommen lassen) and thereby cause justified annoyance among the German workers.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3352-PS

I, Norbert Heilpern, Civ. X-046343, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Number 3352-PS.

NORBERT HEILPERN
Civ. X-046343

H1233-0120

Filed 15.1.46 USA 670

3459-PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3459-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Page 489, Congress of German Law, 1939, (Tag Des Deutschen Rechts, 1939) issued by National Socialistic Law Guardians League. (Nationalsozialistischer Rechtswahrerbund) Publisher: Deutscher Rechtsverlag (German Legal Publishing House).

Meeting of the Reich Group of Young Law Guardians (Rechtswahrer) on 19 May 1939

The Reich Group Administrator (Reichsgruppenwalter) of Young Law Guardians, Heinz Billig, at the beginning of his speech on the legal profession and its successors (Nachwuchs), made the demand that from the present Young Law Guardians (Junger Rechtswahrer) the type of German Law Guardian should be formed. While the governmental educational organs in the first instance take care of purely technical education, it remains the task of the Party and its organisations to exercise influence on the ideological conception of the Young Law Guardians. . . . A fine success was also noted in the collaboration of the Reich Group with the Reich Professional Jurisprudence Group (Reichsfachgruppe Rechtswissenschaft) of the Reich Students Leadership (Reichsstudentenfuehrung) and with the Racial-Political (Rassenpolitischen) Office of the NSDAP. Referring to the legal schooling within the Hitler Youth (Hitler Jugend), the speaker emphasized that the ignorance of the simplest legal principles and its results in far reaching circles of the nation could be fought best within the Hitler Youth. Therefore the legal education of the Hitler Youth is supported on the broadest scale. At the close of his address the speaker turned to problems of the establishment of the National Socialistic education of the Young Law Guardians.

The second speech of the meeting was given by the head of the social office of the Reich Youth Leadership (Sozialamt der Reichsjugendfuehrung) Obergebietsfuehrer Axmann. "Reich Minister Dr. Frank", said Obergebietsfuehrer Axmann," has created the Youth Legal Committee (Jugendrechtsausschuss) for the new establishment of Youth Law and has appointed me, as the head of the Social Office of the Reich Youth Leadership, chairman. Through this personal union the efficient collaboration of the Academy for German Law (Akademie für Deutsches Recht) and the Hitler Youth is guaranteed in the best manner." Besides the Youth Labor Law the problems for the renewal of the Youth Criminal Law now have been taken in hand. As another field of work, the Obergebietsfuehrer mentioned legal guardianship, the task of which was the guarding of legal matters of the Hitler Youth as well as giving aid to its members in all legal matters. The third big field of legal work for the Hitler Youth should be legal schooling, where already efficient work could be done.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 3459-PS

19 December 1945

I, Norbert Heilpern, Civ. X-046343, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Number 3459-PS.

NORBERT HEILPERN
X-046343

H1233-0121

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Filed 15.1.46 USA 666

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3464-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

3464-PS

Excerpt from Pg. 262 Organization Book of the NSDAP (Organisationsbuch der NSDAP), the Party Manual, 1936 and 1937 editions, edited by the Reich Organization Leader (Reichsorganisationsleiter) of the NSDAP, published by the Central Publishing House of the NSDAP, Franz Eher Successor (Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Franz Eher Nachfolger).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST STUDENTS LEAGUE (NSD-STUDENTENBUND)

The National Socialist German Students League is an organization of the NSDAP. It was established in 1926 by order of the Fuehrer.

The NSDStB (National Socialist German Students League) is the Battle Troop (Kampftrupp) of the National Socialist movement in the colleges and technical schools. The NSDStB replaces the outmoded forms of the former student education and of the former student community life (Gemeinschaftslebens) by educating students to become National Socialists who are closely tied to the people.

There has been conferred upon the National Socialist Students League by Party and State the high task of educating, ideologically and politically, all German students at universities and technical schools. From the entire group, those capable of and prepared for use will be accepted first as candidates, and after one or two terms of probation, as full members of the National Socialist Students League.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 3464-PS

December 17, 1945

I, Norbert Heilpern, Civ. X-046343, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Number 3464-PS.

NORBERT HEILPERN
X-046343

H1233-0122

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Filed
Read 15.1.46
USA 672

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 130-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

National Socialist German Workers Party
Nationalsozialishsche Deutsche Arbeiterpartei.

Deputy of the Führer
Chief of Staff

Munich, 5 July 1939
Brown House
III/09 - Ku.
3320/0

TO: Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg
Berlin W 35
Margaretenstrasse 17

Subject: Criminal procedure for treacherous act following the circulation of a pamphlet by Catholic and Protestant clergymen.

Enclosed I am forwarding to you the copy of a letter by the Minister for Justice vom 15 June 1939 - III g 18 363/39 and also a copy of the pamphlet mentioned in above letter, circulated by Catholic and Protestant clergymen, for your information.

I would appreciate to hear your opinion on the contents of the letter by the Minister of Justice.

Heil Hitler!

M. Bormann /s/
(M. Bormann /t/

COPY

Minister for Justice
III g 18 363/39

Berlin W 8, 15 June 1939
Wilhelmstrasse 65

TO: Deputy of the Fuehrer of the NSDAP

M U N I C H.

Enclosures: 2 copies

At the end of 1938 clerical circles circulated a pamphlet of which I enclose a copy for your information. I received information on this pamphlet from criminal procedures initiated against Catholic and Protestant clergymen, who circulated it. The Gestapo has started investigating procedures against the still unknown authors and publishers, which have not been clncluded as yet.

It is of importance for the proper conduct of those criminal procedures to know if Reichsleiter Rosenberg at the Reichsparteitag 1938 has madd any statements, in regards to this pamphlet, or any other similar to it. From copies of the Reichsleiter's speech at the Congress of the party and at the Kulturtagung, which I have received, I could not even find a halfway resemblance. I am inclined to consider it entirely out of the question, that similar statements were made on any other occasions. Therefore the pamphlet falls under the rules layed down in Article 1 of the Law of 20 December 1934. It seems doubtful whether the individual propgators were aware, because of their ignorance, the result of their carelessness, of the lies the pamphlet contains; this shall have to be proven in each individual case. But the pamphlet also constitutes an offense as stipulated by Article 2 of the law cited above.

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It does not only contain ideologic criticism of Rosenberg's doctrine, but beyond that it is a malevolent, hateful and inciting attack on Rosenberg who according to this pamphlet, is fighting against the church and Christianity by objectionable and treacherous means. Furthermore the pamphlet states at several occasions that all this is happening with the Führer's consent. Therefore it is my opinion that emphasis in this criminal act is to be laid on the intention of the authors and propagators of the pamphlet, to tow hatred against the policy of the Reichsgovernment and the NSDAP regarding their attitude towards the churches. Finally Article 130 a. of the Criminal Law Code also seems to be violated, specifically regarding the pending cases against clergymen for immoral conduct.

I should appreciate it to have my point of view confirmed and to know also your standpoint in the question of criminal persecution, before proceedings according to Article 1 of the law cited above are initiated or proceedings according to Article 2 of the law cited above are ordered.

I would suggest to contact Reichsleiter Rosenberg from there, if necessary.

Heil Hitler!

For: (signed) Dr. Crohne

Authentification

Wiedemann

L.S. True copy:
(signed) signature
secretary in the Ministerial
Chancellory

Copy. "Rosenberg on the National Socialist Kulturtagung 1938"

In answering various questions about our position towards the church I have to say the following:

That I agree with what the Führer thinks on this complicated problem. There are hot-headed people among us who would want to urge the Fuehrer to simply destroy the Catholic Church and the Protestant confessional Church, just like we have done with the Bolshevist parties. Apart from the fact, that the suppression of these parties was very far from being identical with the extermination of Marxism from the thinking and feeling of our people,--we notice that every day.-- you should not forget that the international position of the Catholic Church forces us to a very careful tactic against it. Every attack against the church plays a role in international relations and can make our already difficult position still more difficult. I am convinced -- and I think I can say that also in the name of the Fuehrer -- the Catholic Church and the Protestant confessional Church, the way they exist today, shall have to disappear from the life of our people. But if the various groups of so-called German ideologists continue playing, in their publications, with a wild radicolism, then I have to tell these gentlemen, they do harm not only to the prestige of the government of the Reich; they strengthen also the martyrdom of the faithful. We made quite some progress in carrying the N.S. ideology to the German youth. What there is still left of Catholic youth, are only small groups, which will be absorbed as time goes on. The Hitler Youth is the absorbing sponge which nobody can resist. Furthermore, our program for education in all categories of our schools has been built up already with such an anti-christian and anti-Jewish tendency that the generation growing up now will be safe from the black swindle. Don't forget that in the churches, even in the Catholic Church, upright Germen work as priests, who are deeply devoted to the N.S. ideology. With their help we will clean out the last, but I admit very strong positions of the Church. But we have still another means to apply pressure and that is financial. We shall advance here very carefully but very systematically in order to cut off the financial support from the clergy that cannot be converted.

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As far as accusations for immoral offenses are concerned I am of the opinion that they didn't have too much effect in the Old-Reich; we'd better be very careful and not simply consider a denunciation, brought forward for any old reason. As a fact you know that the Jewish world press is very much keen on making every unfounded accusation against the clergy an object of wild campaign of hatred against the new Germany. To my knowledge conditions in Ostmark are quite different. If we'll start on that, we'll lay open a great swamp. But the decision on the time for acting is left up to our leadership. We don't have any reason to give the world the spectacle of the moral deterioration of the clergy and we will correct those things in our own house. Sensible people like Karl Jnnitzer - though . I don't trust him either - will have to subordinate themselves more and more to the N.S. leadership under the pressure of facts. It is already a very great success that there is a rift between the Austrian and the German bishops, which we shall be able to tear open in the all-German Catholicism, so I hope; thus we shall deal the worst enemy of N.S. the death-blow. But we don't want to make the same mistake Bismarck made because the enemy is cunning and is working by means we can only match with better weapons.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 130-PS

23 October 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 130-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

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